

AMERICAN MERCURY

"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"

TOBER 1959

35 CENTS

★
IN
THIS
ISSUE

★
31
ARTICLES
OF
VITAL
INTEREST

★
BOOKS
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AMERICAN
RELIGION
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HUMOR

★

Termites of the Cross, (Part II)	<i>Special Report</i>	3
Jewish Population in the United States	<i>John Lines</i>	14
What Religion Does Niebuhr Peddle?	<i>John Benedict</i>	18
The Rape of Poland	<i>John Sikora</i>	28
Bible Truths, (Part I)		33
IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION	<i>Russell Maguire</i>	35
Can We Survive Travel in Outer Space?	<i>John K. Giles</i>	40
Anatomy of Executive Health	<i>Raymond Schuessler</i>	43
Social Engineering for 1984	<i>Jo Hindman</i>	48
Liveliest Town in Texas	<i>Henry N. Ferguson</i>	56
Are We Facing a Wheat Rebellion?	<i>Ken Kluberz</i>	59
A Critical Look at Television	<i>William S. Schlamm</i>	70
Newspapers Which Mislead America	<i>Harold Lord Varney</i>	73
Is the Citizen-Soldier Obsolete?	<i>William V. Kennedy</i>	80
Bankers Get Another \$15 Billion	<i>Stephen Paulsen</i>	87
That Second Tea Party	<i>Harold Helfer</i>	90
Pilgrimage to Israel	<i>James L. Sawyer</i>	92
Five Against Communism	<i>Ronn Spargur</i>	94
Life with the Insects	<i>Ross Phares</i>	100
When a GI Buys his Dream House	<i>David Stewart</i>	103
Taxation — The Hidden Tyrant	<i>Douglas MacArthur</i>	106
The Sharks of Quemoy	<i>Freeman Long</i>	110
They Guessed Wrong	<i>Nora Billingsley</i>	113
Japan's Painful Rebirth	<i>Song & Clippinger</i>	115
Those Red "Fishermen"		121
Diary of a 19th Century Child Actress	<i>Edith Ellis</i>	124
A Little Dog Cried	<i>Dan E. Tatom</i>	130
The Vanishing Island	<i>Carlo Bel Morro</i>	132
UNESCO Invades Our Schools	<i>John T. Flynn</i>	137
Man of Extinction		139
The FLN — Communism's African Ally	<i>Hilaire du Berrier</i>	140

Mercury Memos • 1 Spotlight • 149 Mercury Forum • 156
 Four Corners • 235 BY FACEBOOK • 91 Bookshelf • 150
 DO YOU KNOW? • 46 THIS IS WHAT THEY SAID • 147

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Mercury Memos

Japans' Painful Rebirth (page 115) is from a forthcoming book *Japan's Post-war Dilemma*, the ambitious fruition of a five year collaboration between DR. ELLEN SONG and MORGAN E. CLIPPINGER involving the contemporary Far East. Dr. Song also does private research and is Far Eastern Adviser to a concern handling government ICA contracts. Mr. Clippinger divides his hours between pursuing a Doctorate in government and politics at the University of Maryland and editing the *Maryland Municipal News*. Song-Clippinger bylines have appeared in *The Far East*, *Korean Survey* and *Christian Science Monitor*. *Delemma*, as is MERCURY's article, is a study of social change and its effects upon postwar Japanese society.

A Chinese friend once described HILAIRE DU BERRIER (FLN: *Communisms' Ball Carrier in North Africa*, page 140) as a "sho pa ta", meaning a wild card, one that can be put anywhere in a hand and will fit. Du Berrier served as both pilot and war correspondent in the Ethiopian conflict and the Spanish Civil War. In China, in 1937, he ran underground radio stations between Nationalist agents in Shanghai and the Chungking government. After the Japanese occupied Shanghai he

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

joined the Reseau Mingant, a French Resistance Group which smuggled out many American aviators and much valuable information. Captured, Du Berrier endured 18 consecutive days of Japanese torture in the course of a three year internment, but he did not break. Later, the French decorated him with the Victory medal. Today, from Paris, he issues his exclusive "Reports" and serves as foreign correspondent for several U.S. publications.

The success KENNETH KLUHERZ (*Are We Facing a Wheat Rebellion?* page 59) enjoyed in initiating and editing a weekly bulletin for his Torrington (Wyoming) Rotary Club International started him free-lancing. Today, his articles and columns appear in many western newspapers and magazines. Meantime, Kluherz is Development Director of Sterling (Kansas) College's \$1¼ million building program, which caused him to lease his Torrington dairy farm: "owned 15 years", says Kluherz, "and never signed up on any Government subsidy program."

POLITICAL SPENDER'S *"Achilles Heel"*

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TERMITES OF THE CROSS

THE BIBLE BURNERS

a special report

PART II

NEW LAMPS for old! New lamps for old!"

What an attractive offer! But nearly every school-child knows what happened when it was accepted by Aladdin's beautiful young princess. She exchanged his battered old lamp for the shiny new one offered by the evil old magician who was disguised as a peddler. He knew the secret of Aladdin's lamp and its wondrous powers. And, once he had stolen the lamp, the thief used it for his own evil purposes.

In some ways Christianity also is like a time-tested lamp whose unlimited powers have never been fully recognized by those who have been exposed to the light of its eternal truths. But the enemies of Jesus, who were the first to regard His teachings as unalterably opposed to their own selfish aims and goals,

have never abandoned their hatred of Jesus and those who follow His teachings.

Today the cry of those who would have us accept spurious substitutes for the word of the Master is: "*New Bibles for old! New Bibles for old!*" And again the offer is a sham and a fraud, designed to trap the unwary and lead them to destruction by exchanging falsehoods for the God-given truths that set men free.

If anyone offered you a brand-new automobile for one that had served you well and safely for years, you'd certainly want to look under the hood of the new car before giving up your old one. Likewise, when anyone offers you a brand-new Bible for the one you already have—and only upon the condition that you give up your old Bible first—you can rest assured that the offer is not based solely upon the principles of Christian generosity. *Yet*

this offer has actually been made by an organization posing as a religious Christian group. And, sad to say, a great many unwary people trustingly exchanged their copies of the King James version of the Bible, on the terms outlined above, for an emasculated, adulterated version.

Fortunately, one inquisitive individual with a wide knowledge of the Bible took a good look between the covers of the "new and revised edition" which was being offered on such a generous basis, and learned the appalling truth: the "bargain" Bible had been carefully altered to deny the divinity of Jesus and the truth of His resurrection. At the same time, *a great deal of the Old Testament had been "corrected" to hide all evidence of a plot to destroy Christianity itself.* And, lest the reader doubt this statement, the altered and deleted portions of two of the most brazen examples of this ultimate blasphemy will be included in an appendix to this series, so that the facts can speak for themselves.

WAS THIS a Communist plot, part of the published anti-Christian aims and intentions of the Communist leaders whose directives are listed in the first part of this series? Not entirely. But it was part of a systematic destruction of key evidence contained in the Bible—evidence which reveals the aims, objectives, and operating methods of

those whose first loyalty is not to their own country but to a worldwide movement known as *Zionism*.

Unlike Communism, which recruits its adherents from all races, creeds, and colors, Zionism is in effect a closed corporation whose primary, inflexible requirements for membership is that *no one except a Jew can become a Zionist*. Caucasians, Orientals, Arabs, Indians, and Negroes are accepted indiscriminately as members of the Communist Party. But the Zionists—who are always the first to denounce any discrimination against their activities as "anti-Semitism"—have themselves discriminated against all others of Semitic origin, unless they are Jews. The Arabs, for example, who are of pure Semitic origin but who are devout Moslems, are regarded by the Zionists as an inferior race which must be ruthlessly exterminated.

Yet while all Zionists must be Jews, not all Jews are Zionists, and many patriotic American Jews are among the foremost opponents of Zionism—especially on religious grounds. For Zionists not only reserve their first loyalty to the nation of Israel, but they also demand that the Jewish faith be subordinated to the Zionist ideology—which is remarkably similar to the ideology of Communism in many respects.

For example, both Communism and Zionism expand their worldwide networks through conspiratorial methods which mask their

true aims and goals. Both utilize the principle of "dual loyalties"—loyalty first to Israel or the USSR, even for American citizens. Both have published their aims for world domination. Both require their adherents to comply with strict discipline.

Both Communism and Zionism have long-range plans which envisage domination of the majority by the self-chosen few. Both are implacably hostile to Christianity and to all Christians—which is their chief identifying characteristic.

Neither the Communists nor the Zionists have any compunctions whatever about destroying other nations or enslaving other peoples—and then re-writing history to destroy the evidence.

As emphasized in the first part of this series, one of the oldest criminal tactics is to place the blame elsewhere, and then to accuse others of the crime. The modern version of this approach is to accuse your enemy first—charging him with the very crimes you are about to commit.

Both the Communists and the Zionists currently are employing the terms "witch-hunting" and "book-burning" to smear anyone who attempts to expose their criminal activities. But the most damning evidence of all the similarities between the ultimate aims of Communism and Zionism—and the evidence which the Zionists have tried hardest to suppress—is their mutual

support, through the large number of leading Communists who are also Zionists.

The most transparent myth which the Zionist-controlled press has foisted upon the American people is *the myth that Communism is anti-Semitic and that Jews are persecuted in the USSR*. If this were true, Jews who are U.S. citizens would constitute the most hostile racial group of anti-Communists in the country—whereas almost the exact opposite is true.

Does anyone doubt for a moment that American Jews would be fanatically united against any force which is inimical to their own existence as a minority group and a "persecuted race?" Would *any* Jew actively support a worldwide criminal conspiracy like Communism, if it were in fact hostile to Jews and to their age-old traditions, aims, and goals?

ANYONE who is naive enough to believe that Jews as a race are opposed to Communism, or that Jews who are American citizens would not work tirelessly for the USSR to destroy their own country, needs only to scan the names of individuals identified as key Soviet espionage agents who formed the Communist "cells" in the major spy rings identified in the sworn testimony of Elizabeth Bentley, who herself was the admitted mistress of the infamous Jewish spy, Jacob

Golos. Here are the names, as identified in Miss Bentley's testimony, of key executives who served in high-level U.S. Government positions:

Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Victor Perlo, Frank Coe, Solomon Adler, Harry Magdoff, Solomon Leshinsky, William Gold, Charles Kramer, Norman Bursler, Harold Glasser, Sonia Gold, Edward Fitzgerald, Willim Ludwig Ullman, Abraham Silverman, William Taylor, Donald Wheeler, and Allan Rosenberg.

Look over this list carefully, and then decide for yourself if Jews really believe that Communism is actually anti-Semitic. Yet the American people are continually bombarded with news items, feature articles, and editorials charging the Communists with being anti-Semitic. Here is a typical news item, from the front page of the editorial section of the New York *World-Telegram and Sun*, June 10, 1959:

CHARGE REDS PRESS DRIVE AGAINST JEWS

The Synagogue Council of America charged last night that the Soviet ideological campaign to destroy Judaism in the Soviet Union has never been halted.

"At most, the campaign has only abated occasionally for world propaganda purposes," a resolution adopted by the delegates to a plenary session of the council declared.

The Synagogue Council of America is the central national agency representing the rabbinic and con-

gregational associations of Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Jewry. At last night's session at the Hotel Olcott, Rabbi Max D. Davidson of Perth Amboy, N. J., was elected president for a two-year term. He succeeded Rabbi Theodore L. Adams of New York.

The source of this news item—the *Synagogue Council of America*—is a clear giveaway of the nature of this hoax and the powerful hold its perpetrators have clamped on the nation's mass information media. Yet a highly respected U.S. government official—who certainly should know better—recently permitted a book to be published over his own by-line, stating that although it is true that many prominent Communists claim Jewish ancestry and state that they are Jews, this does not make them Jews.

IN VIEW of this attempt to confuse the basic issue through misleading definitions which are intended to link "anti-Semitism" and anti-Communism with "un-Americanism," the best way to clear the air is to define our terms.

Here are the correct definitions, from Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, with which we are here concerned:

Race: 1. The descendants of a common ancestor; a family, tribe, people or nation. *Ethnol.* A division of mankind possessing constant traits, transmissible by descent, sufficient to characterize it as a distinct human type.

Semite: 1. A descendant of Shem. 2. A member of a Caucasian race now chiefly represented by the Jews and the Arabs, but in ancient times including the Babylonians, Assyrians, Armaeans, Phoenicians, etc.

Hebrew: A member of one of a group of northern Semitic tribes, including the Israelites; usually, specifically, an Israelite.

Jew: Orig., one of the tribe of Judah; hence, any person of the Hebrew people or anyone whose religion is Judaism.

Jewess: A female Jew.

Jewish: Of or pertaining to Jews or Hebrews; Israelitish.

Jewry: Judea; also a district inhabited by Jews; a ghetto. 2. The Jewish people.

Judah: Bib. Son of Jacob, and founder of the tribe of Judah.

Judaism: 1. The religious doctrines and rites of the Jews. 2. Conformity to the Jewish rites and ceremonies.

Judaic: Of or pertaining to the Jews; Jewish.

The foregoing dictionary definitions make it amply clear that any member of the Jewish race—and never forget that what we are dealing with is a separate and distinct racial division of mankind—any member of the Jewish race, regardless of the changes in his name, religion, or political affiliations, is and always will be a Jew.

Likewise, although any Jew who adheres strongly to the Jewish faith may not be acceptable as a member of the Communist Party, *Jews who become Communists or Zionists*

are still Jews, regardless of all Jewish protests to the contrary. To argue otherwise is as fallacious and irrational as to maintain that the Seminole Indians who were removed in 1843 from Florida to the Indian Territory were no longer Seminoles—a lie which they would have been the first to deny.

For it is the Jews themselves who are most proud of having been able, over a period of nearly 4,000 years, to avoid intermarriage with other peoples whom they consider inferior to their own race; and they have spread the phony myth that they are God's chosen people, ordained by divine authority to rule over all the other peoples of the world. This is the main tenet of both Judaism and Zionism, and it is with this basic concept and its direct threat to all other Americans, and to the rest of the world, that we are here concerned.

THE ANTAGONISM of the Communists towards truly religious people of any faith has already been emphasized. No truly religious Jew could become a Communist, but any Jew who renounces his religious beliefs is just as welcome to the ranks of Communism as any renegade ex-Christian or ex-Moslem. So, although Communism opposes the Jewish religion—along with all other religious beliefs—it is nonsense to maintain that Communism is against Jews as a race, any more than the Communists are

against any of the 168 other racial or national minorities which constitute 42 per cent of the population of the USSR.

One of the greatest hypocrisies which is carefully nurtured by Zionist leaders is that Zionism is "ruthlessly suppressed" in the Soviet Union. The clearest proof that this is untrue is the fact that while Zionist Communists in the U.S.A. work unceasingly to undermine and destroy the Christian religion, they carefully avoid any direct attack on Jews, Judaism, or Zionism—obviously on direct orders from the Kremlin itself.

ANY DOUBTS that Jews support Zionism, or that Zionism's unswerving goal is world domination should be dispelled immediately by the following news item from the Sunday *New York Herald Tribune* of June 14, 1959:

ZIONISTS RELAX RULES, SEEK TIE WITH ALL JEWISH BODIES

By Alvin Rosenfeld
From the Herald Tribune Bureau

JERUSALEM, Israeli Sector, June 13. The World Zionist Organization will set about attempting to secure the affiliation of Jewish groups now outside formal Zionist ranks.

The broadening of WZO was made possible when the Zionist General Council adopted an amend-

ment to the WZO constitution authorizing negotiations, looking toward affiliation with local national and international Jewish bodies which agree to accept the "Zionist program."

The amendment was adopted by the council at the final session of a ten-day meeting this week. It was broad enough to encompass every type of body—from a single synagogue to a world-wide fraternal group.

The Zionist program to which they would have to subscribe include these planks: development of Israel, promotion of immigration to Israel, and belief in and work for "Jewish unity".

It was understood a particularly strong effort would be made to secure affiliation of Jewish bodies in the United States. Organizations which affiliate with WZO would, under terms of the amendment, secure representation in WZO's governing bodies through arrangements to be worked out later.

Dr. Nahum Goldmann, of New York, WZO president, called the amendment's adoption "the most momentous change in the Zionist movement in the last 50 years." He said it would enable millions of Jews now outside Zionist ranks to join WZO.

Doesn't Want Stagnation

The amendment was designed to overcome what Dr. Goldmann called "a certain stagnation." Dr. Goldmann who had initiated the proposal for broadening the organization, had told the council that if the Zionist movement wished to represent the

Jewish people in its relationship with Israel, "it must try to become really representative of the Jewish people. It cannot continue to remain a closed corporation."

Explaining the move, Zionist observers expressed belief that, since Israel's birth, there was little difference in attitudes between official Zionists and those who are not affiliated with WZO but who accept Israel's existence and support its development.

The announcement by the WZO of this amendment to its constitution is of the gravest significance to the rest of the world—especially to the United States. But in spite of the protests of President Goldmann to the contrary, the World Zionist movement is *still* a "closed corporation"—since only Jews are acceptable for membership. As this announcement emphasizes, *since Israel's birth, there has been little difference in attitudes between official Zionists and those who are not affiliated with the WZO, but who accept Israel's existence and support its development*—which includes all of the international Zionist bankers who provide the "war-chest" for the WZO. And in this they have the complete cooperation of the vast majority of American Zionists.

IN FACT, so strong is the support, by American Jews, of anything and everything that other Jews are involved in—whether it be nepotism, Zionism, or Communism—that no American businessman or

public official dares to criticize anyone who is Jewish, for any reason. For the Zionists have a very effective weapon to silence all opposition: any non-Jew who criticizes anyone or anything that is Jewish is immediately tarred as an "anti-Semite"—a smear so effective that it has made the word "Jew" virtually taboo—except when it is used in terms favorable to Jews or to Zionism.

As soon as any non-Jew dares to expose any Zionist involved in Communist activities or associations, other Zionists immediately start the outcry: "Anti-Semitism!" This smear is so effective that both the Zionists and the Communists use it to imply that both anti-Communism and anti-Zionism are anti-racial and therefore un-American, and that anti-Communism itself is therefore un-American.

If anyone doubts this, let him read the following Communist edict, proclaimed during a rally in Madison Square Garden by Earl Browder, whose wife's name was Raissa Irene Berkman, Secretary-General of the Communist Party of the U.S.A.: "ANTI-COMMUNISM IS ANTI-SEMITIC!"

Nothing could be a stronger testimonial of Communist approval than this brazen statement—an endorsement which any other U.S. racial minority would be quick to repudiate. That the Jews of America have not unanimously denounced this Communist endorse-

ment is a clear indication of their determination to utilize it as a weapon to advance their own cause.

This Communist-Zionist strategy is so effective that most non-Jewish Americans refuse to come out openly and support *bona fide* anti-Communist organizations, knowing that they will inevitably be tagged as "anti-Semitic"—a label they dread even more than they fear Communism itself. Members of other U.S. racial groups are also using similar tactics to cover their pro-Communist activities.

Look back at the list on page six of the high-level U.S. Government officials who were publicly identified in sworn testimony as Soviet espionage agents, and note how many of these termites attempted to hide their racial characteristics by Anglicizing their names. So also did their Soviet spy-master, "J. V. Peters" (Sandor Goldberger) and many other Communists attempt to deceive the public.

The names of the espionage agents listed on page six tell their own story.

Names which clearly show racial origin appear frequently on the rosters of those Communist fronts which have been cited by the U.S. Attorney General as subversive organizations. It is no wonder, then, that the Communists are so violently opposed to fingerprinting—through a campaign which receives almost hysterical support from Zionist controlled U.S. publications

—because fingerprinting is the one infallible proof of any individual's real identity, no matter what alias he may try to hide behind. And the seven million people who are *illegally* in these United States could quickly be picked up if fingerprinting was required.

Like all modern imperialists, the Zionists have consistently accused their enemies first—charging them with the very crimes they intend to commit or have already committed. Take the charge of "witch-hunting," which is used by Communists and Zionists alike, to discredit anyone who attempts to expose their activities. Through a very effective organization, which combines some of the major features of the Soviet NKVD and the Nazi Gestapo, the Zionists take immediate counter-action against anyone who opposes their objectives. This powerful organization, called the *Anti-Defamation League* of B'nai Brith, or ADL, enjoys the privilege of tax-exempt status as a non-profit organization, under a biased ruling by the U.S. Treasury Department.

NOW CONSIDER the charge of "book-burning"—a term used indiscriminately to denounce any form of interference with Communist or Zionist publications. No single group has suppressed and destroyed more publications in the countries they have taken over than the Communists. *But no group in*

America has done more to destroy the teachings of Jesus and the Bible—the very foundation and the strongest bulwark of American morality—than the Zionists to whom its eternal truths are the ultimate anathema.

The Zionist attack on the Bible has been conducted in many ways. Humiliation and ridicule (humiliation is one of the eleven major Communist tactics listed in the American Bar Association 1959 Report of its Special Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives) are part of the current drive to destroy confidence in and respect for the Bible. For example, radio stations across the nation endlessly repeat a popular song whose words and music were written by two prominent Jewish composers—a song whose lyrics for nearly a quarter of a century have mocked the Christian Bible.

But the most effective anti-Bible weapon which Zionism employs—as always—is financial support for any projects which advance the Zionist cause. Bible “scholars” have quickly learned that they can obtain almost unlimited Zionist financing for any “revisions” of the Bible which deny the divinity of Jesus and omit any Biblical records which clearly show the global aims of Zionism. Typical of these was “the publication in 1917 of a new English version of the Bible completely under Jewish auspices.” This project was financed by an

Elder of Zion and international banker named Jacob H. Schiff, head of Kuhn, Loeb and Company. (See the AMERICAN MERCURY, July, 1958, page 120.)

HOWEVER, the most significant of all the Bible revisions is one published and copyrighted in 1936 by Simon and Schuster, Inc., a New York publishing firm with a reputation for receptiveness to books having an obvious “liberal” slant. (One of the editors of this firm, Joseph Fels Barnes, whose long record of Communist front associations has been widely published, assisted as a “ghost-writer” in the writing of General Dwight D. Eisenhower’s book, *Crusade in Europe*, a literary bonanza on which the U.S. Internal Revenue Bureau mysteriously waived the government’s customary tax share.)

Unlike the Revised Standard Version (RSV) of the Bible—owned and copyrighted by the National Council of Churches—the Bible published by Simon and Schuster follows the King James version “except in the few instances . . . where the Revised Version is admittedly far superior.”

Who admits this alleged superiority of the RSV is not made clear, but the public records of the officers whose names appear on the rolls of the National Council of Churches are extremely illuminating, for more than 700 of these individuals have records of

Communist affiliation. Fully half of the names on the December, 1957, list of secretaries of the local and state Councils of Churches affiliated with the National Council of Churches have public records of supporting pro-Communist projects, fronts and publications. (The RSV will be discussed in detail later in this series.)

However, the real significance of the Bible published by Simon and Schuster is not what it includes, but the vast amount of documentary evidence which is omitted. For the editors have not only rearranged the traditional sequence of the Gospels, but they even lead off their version of the New Testament with "Matthew," instead of "Saint Matthew" and "Mark" instead of "Saint Mark," as traditionally listed in the King James Version. They also have deleted entire sections of the Bible which are vital to an understanding of Judaism and Zionism.

The cover of the Bible published by Simon and Schuster states as follows: *THE BIBLE, Designed To Be Read As Living Literature. The Old And the New Testaments In The King James Version.*

However, as a note opposite the title page explains, "In this edition the text of the King James Version is followed, except in the case of Proverbs, Job, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Songs, where that of the Revised Version is used; the arrangement of the books is by time and subject matter; prose passages

are printed as prose, verse as verse, drama as drama, letters as letters; the spelling and punctuation are modernized; *genealogies and repetitions are omitted, as well as the whole of Chronicles*, the minor Epistles, and similar unimportant passages throughout, to the end that the Bible may be read as living literature." (Emphasis added)

This edition, a large, expensively-printed book of 1,285 pages, was arranged and edited by Ernest Sutherland Bates, who is not otherwise identified in the six-page foreword which appears over his name. Copyrighted in 1936, this "popular" version had reached its *thirteenth printing* within one year, in 1937.

NOW LET US examine a few of the "unimportant passages" which the editors and publishers have chosen to omit in presenting the Bible as "living literature" to the nation that was founded by our forefathers on its eternal truths.

Why, for example, are both Books of Chronicles omitted? Because a *chronicle, by definition, is a historical account of actual events*, and the two Books of Chronicles contain *historical records which the Zionists would give almost anything to suppress.*

For the Books of Chronicles record in grisly detail the racial prejudices of the Jews, their intolerance and enslavement of other peoples, their concept of total warfare through their destruction and loot-

ing of entire cities, their ruthless slaughter of innocent non-Jewish children, and their slaying and extermination of entire nations. These atrocities were Jewish innovations, thousands of years before they accused others of genocide and again proposed it for their enemies. (See the excerpts from the book *Germany Must Perish*, by Theodore N. Kaufman, published by Argyle Press, Newark, New Jersey, in February, 1941—ten months before the U.S. entered World War II—reprinted in *THE AMERICAN MERCURY* of July, 1958, page 107, and which will be included in the appendix to this series.)

FOR A LESSON in genocide, read the first three verses of Chapter 20 of the first Book of Chronicles, and see how the Jews disposed of their prisoners of war, "with saws, and with harrows of iron, and with axes." Read also—in the King James Version, of course—in the 17th and 18th verses of the second Chapter of the second book of Chronicles, how the Jews accept as their God-given right the power to enslave "strangers" (i.e., non-Jews) who fall into their hands: "And Solomon numbered all the strangers that were in the land of Israel—and he set three score and ten

thousand (70,000) to be hewers in the mountain. . . ."

An omission which is even more significant in the Bible published by Simon and Schuster deals with a Jewish invention which they would like very much to forget: the extermination camp, complete with gas chamber and ovens for incinerating their victims. This hideous invention is described in the 31st verse of the 12th Chapter of the second Book of Samuel, which describes how the Jewish King David disposed of his defeated enemies who survived his capture and sacking of the Ammonite city of Rabbath: "And he brought forth the people that were therein, and put them under saws, and under harrows of iron and under axes of iron, and made them to pass through the brickkiln: and thus did he unto all the cities of the children of Ammon. So David and all the people returned unto Jerusalem."

Verses 26 through 31 of this chapter are omitted entirely in the Simon and Schuster Bible. Coincidence? Hardly. Wait until you read the evidence which will be submitted in the detailed blueprint of the Zionists' global aims—as exposed by the Biblical records they have tried to destroy—in the appendix to this series.

The third article in this series, presenting sensational new documentary evidence of the attack on Christianity and the Bible, will be published in our November issue.—Ed.

Jewish Population In the United States

by John Lines

ON February 22, 1948, *The New York Times* published figures taken from the *secret census made by them in every country in the world* showing the number of so-called "Jews" in the world in 1947. This was *two full years after the end of promoted World War II*. The *New York Times* published these figures under the by-line of their expert in this field of investigation, Hanson W. Baldwin, a graduate of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Baldwin wrote under the headline "Armies for Palestine. Need for International Force of 70,000 Believed Indicated as U.N. Faces Decision." The following is a direct quotation: "There are 650,000 to 700,000 Jews in Palestine . . . Another 500,000 Jews inhabit other Arab countries in the Middle East . . . In these countries the Jews are tied by bonds of religion to the rest of the fifteen to *eighteen million Jews of the world* . . ."

On February 22, 1948, *The New York Times* published figures taken from their 1947 secret census indicating a minimum of 16,150,000 and a maximum of 19,200,000 "Jews" in the world in 1947. The *MERCURY* has in its files a letter from a researcher who examined

these figures in the office of *The New York Times* the day after they were published.

The *American Jewish Committee Year Book* of 1949-1950 and the Jewish Statistical Bureau of the Synagogue Council of America supplied the 1951 *World Almanac* with figures indicating only 11,303,350 "Jews" in the world in 1949 against their figure of 16,643,120 in 1939. They then said the approximate 6,000,000 discrepancy resulted from 6,000,000 "Jews" allegedly put to death in furnaces and gas chambers by the Germans. *The New York Times* secret census of 1947 indicates *there were more Jews in the world in 1947 than before the advent of Adolf Hitler* who was put in power in Germany and financed by the International Bankers. (see *Money Made Mysterious*, Chapter 12). This deliberate discrepancy must be reconciled to conform with the facts in fairness to the German people who have been unable to expose this lie!

We now quote a letter which appeared in the powerful newspaper, *The Sunday Visitor*:

"I always enjoy Father Ginder's column, but want particularly to comment on his column of May

17th, "Every Fourth American."

He quotes certain statements of V. S. Pritchett in *Holiday* magazine showing "savage hatred" of Germans. The Pritchett article follows a regular pattern of propaganda against everything German that runs through other magazines and some television programs. Happening just at this time, when we are trying to negotiate with the Communist gangsters regarding the German problem, it seems definitely like a conspiracy in favor of the Russians.

In addition, false statements appear in the Pritchett article, such as the reference to gas chambers at camp Dachau. I was in Dachau for 17 months after the war, as a U.S. War Department Attorney, and

Germany and Austria, there were a number of Jews killed, but the figure of a million was certainly never reached. I interviewed thousands of Jews, former inmates of concentration camps in Germany and Austria, and consider myself as well qualified as any man on this subject.

Stephen F. Pinter
St. Louis, Mo."

The leading Zionist organizations successfully conducted a campaign to prohibit the U.S.A. census-takers from asking the church affiliation of persons questioned in the census to be taken in 1960. This is the direct result of opposition by Zionist organizations who claimed that the question is a violation of a

"We (The Communist Party, U.S.A.), must especially demand broader opportunities for the Jewish refugees to enter and settle in the United States."—*Communist Party, U.S.A.* (173.54)

state that there was no gas chamber at Dachau. What was shown to visitors and sightseers there and erroneously described as a gas chamber, was a crematory. Nor was there a gas chamber in any of the other concentration camps in Germany. We were told that there was a gas chamber at Auschwitz, but since that was in the Russian zone of occupation, we were not permitted to investigate, since the Russians would not permit it.

Pritchett also uses the old propaganda myth that millions of Jews were killed by the National Socialists. From what I was able to determine during six postwar years in

"separation of church and state" Constitutional guarantee. These leaders averred "it angered God to number the people." This is flagrantly untrue—for the record shows that a *census was taken ten times in Old Testament history alone*. The Christian 94 per cent of the U.S.A. population offered no opposition in a census to questions about church affiliation.

The leading organizations of Zionists proudly proclaim two-thirds of the "Jews" in the world today are now in the U.S.A. Two-thirds of *The New York Times*

1947 minimum is 10,766,666. Two-thirds of *The New York Times* 1947 maximum is 12,800,000.

The above figures are at tremendous variance with the dishonest figure of 5,185,000 Jews in the U.S.A. in 1949 issued by the *American Jewish Committee Year Book* of 1949-50 and the Jewish Statistical

said to be put to death between 1939 and 1945 by the German nation.

As a background for the above figures, we quote from page 41, *Iron Curtain Over America*, published in 1951 by Professor John Beatty, who has written or collaborated on a dozen books. His texts have been used in more than 700

STOP ALL IMMIGRATION FOR TEN YEARS

For years, MERCURY has printed the documented fact that there are over seven million people *illegally* in these United States. With the many people unemployed today, and the large number of additional unemployed expected, impartial students of the immigration subject agree that *all immigration should be stopped for ten years.*

Dr. Cecil Roth, Jewish historian and lecturer at Oxford University, has reached the most accurate conclusion. This courageous historian and Jewish leader in the B'nai B'rith Jehuda Synagogue at Kansas City on March 18, 1952, stated that *TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S JEWISH POPULATION LIVED IN THE UNITED STATES.* Dr. Roth is the foremost authority on questions relating to his co-religionists. He was in the offices of the British Information Service in Rockefeller Center during and after World War II. He directed policy on the Palestine question. *In his possession* were the authentic statistics on this subject. (The ADL and others who are trying to fool the American people, show in the 1959 World Almanac that there are 12,082,456 in the world, of which 5,200,000 are in the U.S.).

Data from all Zionist sources and also from the *New York Times*, show that there are 18 million Jews in the world. Two-thirds of 18 million are 12 million.

Bureau of the Synagogue Council of America. Also the 5,260,000 figure published by the *American Jewish Year Book for 1959* and broadcast by the *Journal American* on June 28, 1959.

The difference in these figures approximates the 6,000,000. This is the allegedly phony total of those

colleges and universities. He attended M.A., University of Virginia; Ph.D., Columbia University; postgraduate study, University of Montpellier, France. His travels in Europe and Asia and his five years with the Military Intelligence Service in World War II rounded out the background for the reading

and research (1946-1951) which resulted in *The Iron Curtain Over America*.

"By birth, and by immigration either clandestine or in violation of the "national origins" law of 1924, the Jewish population of the U.S. increased rapidly. The following official Census Bureau statement is of interest: "In 1877, there were at least 277 congregations in the country and 230,000 Jews; in 1890, 533 congregations and probably 475,000 Jews; in 1906, 1700 congregations and about 1,775,000 Jews; in 1916, 1900 congregations and about 3,300,000 Jews; in 1926, 3,118 permanent congregations and 4,461,184 Jews residing in the cities, towns and villages in which the congregations were located" (*Religious Bodies*, p. 763).

"The second reason for large scale Communist exploitation of the United States was our traditional lack of any laws prohibiting or regulating immigration into the United States and our negligence or politics in enforcing immigration

laws when they had been passed (Chapter II, above). "The illegal entry of aliens into the United States is one of the most serious and difficult problems confronting the Immigration and Naturalization Service . . . Since the end of World War II, the problem of illegal entry has increased tremendously . . . There is ample evidence that there is an alarmingly large number of aliens in the United States in an illegal status. Under the alien registration act of 1940 some 5,000,000 aliens were registered". (*The Immigration and Naturalization Systems of the United States*, pp. 629, 630).

"The third principal reason for the Communist exploitation of the United States was the absence of any effective policy regarding resident foreigners even when their activities are directed toward the overthrow of the government. Thus in 1950 several hundreds of thousands of foreigners, among the millions illegally in this country, were arrested and released for want of adequate provisions for deporting them."

Death Knell

"The foes without," said Senator J. Sam Ervin, Jr., "are the Communist nations striving to erase all human dignity and freedom from the earth's surface. The foe within pose a more serious threat to America than the foe without. It is certainly easier to devise a defense against external foes.

"The foes within are those who seek to destroy our "indestructible States" by reducing the sovereignty of the States to a maze of meaningless zeros on the Nation's map, and concentrating all government powers in the Federal government.

"If they succeed in their objective, their success will sound the *death knell of (all) liberty in America*. This is particularly true, because the States are the only bulwark against the ever pounding, encroaching surf which threatens not only to submerge the individual, but to destroy the only existing society in . . . which personality and individuality can possibly survive."—*Dogwoods Log*

What Religion ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? Does Reinhold Niebuhr Peddle ?

It has more Communism than Christianity

by John Benedict

REINHOLD NIEBUHR, 67-year-old Professor of Applied Christianity at Rothschild-Rockefeller-financed Union Theological Seminary in New York City, has been called the "outstanding theologian in the United States today" by Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, a man who has been openly accused by Representative Donald A. Jackson of California on the floor of Congress¹ of having "served God on Sunday and the Communist front for the balance of the week." Oxnam's description of his friend is a grotesque distortion of the truth.

Niebuhr's malodorous materialistic philosophy has been poisoning the mainstream of dogmatic theological teachings in our country for four decades. Niebuhr attended Yale Divinity School, was ordained a minister in the Evangelical and Reformed Church and held a pastorate in Detroit in 1915-1928. He then became an associate professor of the philosophy of religion at Union in 1928-1930, and has taught courses on Applied Christianity at Union Theological Seminary as a full professor since 1930.

Niebuhr is one of a coterie of intellectual mediocrities centering at Union whose pernicious influence has spread like a pestilential stream along the conduits of denominational control provided by the monstrous ecclesiastical apparatus, the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

Niebuhr teaches Christian Ethics 394: Christianity and Communism (Union Catalogue, 1952, p. 82), a "course on the nature of Communism and on the Christian approach to Communism." What this means in practical terms can best be illustrated by an examination of the record of an investigation made by the House Un-American Activities Committee of an episode involving one of Niebuhr's students.

Earl Reno, Communist official in Baltimore, testified in the fall of 1935, that two young ministers informed him that "they had recently come from the Union Theological Seminary in New York, that they had been students of Harry Ward . . . they were assigned to churches in Baltimore; they had previously done some

work in conjunction with the Communist Party, I believe, in New York and wanted to know in what way they could do cooperative work . . . in Baltimore.”²

ONE OF THOSE two ministers was Dr. John A. Hutchison, full professor of religion at Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, who had attended Princeton Theological Seminary and graduated from Union in 1935. He categorically denied Reno’s accusations (sworn testimony supported by another ex-communist, Leonard Patterson). As a *defense*, Hutchison² swore that “in my own thinking about these issues I was increasingly influenced by two of my former teachers, Henry Sloan Coffin and Reinhold Niebuhr, who had been consistently anti-Communist.” (Sic!) (Coffin was President of Union and also has a Communist front record. See HUAC’s Appendix IV, 1944, *passim*.) He also swore that “I don’t think Harry Ward ever had any considerable influence upon me.” (Ward has been identified as a Communist Party member,³ was Professor of Christian Ethics at Union from 1918 on, and is the Dean of Red Methodist Ministers in the United States. Bishop Oxnam testified¹ that Ward “was a brilliant teacher . . . I was very, very fond of him. I took dictation from him as a part-time secretary.”)

Reverend Joseph S. Nowak, the

other of the two ministers, forthrightly and candidly admitted that he had at a later time joined (and left) the Communist Party, that the accusations made against himself and Hutchison were true, that Hutchison’s denials were not true statements.² He stated that they had studied “in the Seminary a course which was Christian ethics . . . in which we studied various branches and kinds of *socialism*, and we devoted quite a bit of time to the theory of orthodox Marxism, Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin . . . there were points which I believed in common between the ethics of Communism and the ethics of Christianity . . . we were coming to this conclusion (among the students) that the great world depression was going to wind up eventually in the struggle of classes . . . and there would be what you may call a revolution. We believed that this movement which we called Communism was going to lead . . . the masses and that the church is not going to be able to hold them back because the church . . . is not taking the part of the common people. Therefore it is up to those individuals who . . . when the church would be disowned by the masses . . . could then show that they as Christians did not abandon the masses, but stayed with them and helped to bring the new order . . . WE BELIEVED IN THAT THING, AND WE GOT IT FROM OUR SCHOOL CLASSES.” (Emphasis supplied.)

KEEPING this brilliant summation of the communistic indoctrination supplied at Union in mind, let us examine some of Niebuhr's own writing and his activities.

Niebuhr wrote *Moral Man and Immoral Society*. In a review of this book, in the February, 1933, issue, the *Christian Century Pulpit*, published for ministers only by the *Christian Century*, was stated: "Thus Dr. Niebuhr, though long a pacifist leader, goes over to the school of Karl Marx, accepts the class struggle as inevitable and justified, and offers us in this book his conception of the function of religion in such a world struggle."⁴

Testimony elicited before the old Special (Dies) Committee on Un-American Activities⁵ explained just what Communist ethics is: "Communists' very special code of ethics (must) be kept constantly in mind. Lenin summarized this morality when he said: 'Our morality is entirely subordinated to the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat.'"

"A distinguished Marxist professor in Union Theological Seminary, Reinhold Niebuhr, has given this Marxist ethical code theological respectability among a large group of younger Protestant clergymen in this country over whom his influence is significant. In his book, *Reflections on the End of an Era*, Professor Niebuhr has expounded the view that we are shut up, as social moralists, to a 'choice be-

tween hypocrisy and vengeance.' . . . His theory is that the so-called capitalist world is possessed by the 'demon of hypocrisy,' and that the Communist or radical world is possessed by the 'demon of vengeance.' As between these two (he) prefers the 'demon of vengeance,' because it is, in his opinion, capable of 'purer moral insights.'

"(Thus) a significant clerical group under Professor Niebuhr's influence is able to rationalize and to some extent at least justify the perpetration of almost any crime because it serves, as Lenin said, 'the interests of the class struggle of the proletariat.'

"Until we come to understand his effect on a wide section of Protestant clergymen in this country, we are not going to get very far in understanding the way in which the church is integrated, in part, into this whole Communist movement."

Niebuhr contributed the chapter "Christian Politics and Communist Religion" to the symposium *Christianity and the Social Revolution* (Scribners, 1936). The editor divulged in the preface that "This volume of essays has a definite purpose . . . It challenges the traditional attitude of Christianity toward the question of radical social change. It also challenges the orthodox attitude of Communism to Religion . . . It is a study of the Communism in Christianity."⁶

Niebuhr wrote (p. 464) that "So-

cial co-operation on a large scale requires a measure of coercion . . . The social power which inheres in the ownership of the means of production is so irresponsible . . . that its destruction has become a primary prerequisite of social health."

The *Philadelphia Record* of October 14, 1933, reported: "Reinhold Niebuhr . . . last night advocated the use of force to bring about a New Social Order."

AS GUEST SPEAKER before the Socialist Club of the University of Chicago on January 26, 1933, "The Revolutionary Socialist Minister," Reinhold Niebuhr, stated: "There is not enough intelligence within the capitalistic system to save itself. While it is not yet dead, as some extremists claim, it is slowly and surely dying; any movement like fascism will merely prolong its decease."⁷

In the *Jewish Daily Bulletin*, October 4, 1934, there is this item:

"The Jewish Institute of Religion, 40 West 68th Street, began its 13th academic year yesterday . . . when Prof. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union . . . spoke on 'The Resources of Prophetic Religion for Our Day.'

"Judge Julian W. Mack [a prominent Zionist] introduced Dr. Niebuhr, who pleaded for an element of religion in the radical ideas of the day.

"*'Marxism,'* he declared, *'is a*

modern form of Jewish prophecy.' He asserted that the same love of social justice underlies the preachings of the biblical prophet, Amos, and *Karl Marx*. (Emphasis supplied.)

"*'Marxism was born out of the heart of the Jewish prophet and the working man,'* said Dr. Niebuhr. 'The working man, suffering from hunger, couldn't see the bourgeois idea of progress. To him civilization was rotten because it left him unemployed. Radicalism,' he noted, 'is modern prophecy secularized.'"

The Advocate (Boston, April, 1958) carried an editorial headed "Dr. Niebuhr on the Jews," in which an article by Niebuhr on anti-Semitism (*New York Times*, April 5, 1958) is mentioned: "... in the course of it, Dr. Niebuhr affirms that *Christian missionary work among the Jews is 'wrong.'*

"The reason why it is wrong, according to Dr. Niebuhr, is because 'the two faiths, despite differences, are sufficiently alike for the Jew to find God more easily in terms of his own religious heritage than by subjecting himself to the hazards of guilt feeling involved in a conversion to a faith which . . . must appear to him as a symbol of an oppressive majority culture . . . Practically nothing can purify the symbol of Christ as the image of God in the imagination of the Jew from the taint with which ages of Christian oppression in the name of Christ tainted it.'

"... theological controls are non-existent to Dr. Niebuhr. In place of dogmatic commitment we have personal opinion. The problem is posed in sociological and psychological terms."

Niebuhr has been associated with a great number of Communist front enterprises and other radical movements and publications. Every organization in the following listing has been cited as a Communist-front by one or more official governmental or state agencies.

Reinhold Niebuhr was a member of the Committee on Academic Freedom of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1937 along with Felix Frankfurter⁵, and also of its Committee Against Race Discrimination in 1943⁸. He signed the ACLU's infamous statement attacking censorship activities against obscenity by organizations such as the National Organization For Decent Literature⁹. Niebuhr sponsored the fourth annual conference of "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States," the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born, in March, 1940¹⁰, and signed a Call issued in 1928 by its predecessor, the Detroit Council for Protection of Foreign Born Workers⁸. He was a national advisory board member of the American Friends of the Chinese People in May, 1940¹¹, a sponsor in 1937⁹.

Niebuhr sponsored¹³, signed a

letter for⁹, and was a member of the Executive Committee of American Friends of Spanish Democracy¹¹ and also of its Medical Bureau⁸ during the years 1937-38. He sponsored a Mass Rally of the American Labor Party, a Communist adjunct in New York politics¹¹, and sponsored⁹, signed a letter for twice⁹, and was a member of the national committee of the American League for Peace and Democracy in the years 1938-41¹¹. He also sponsored the League's China Aid Council¹¹ and endorsed its Congress¹¹. He sponsored the American League Against War and Fascism¹¹ and endorsed its Peoples' Congress for Democracy and Peace¹⁴.

OTHER AFFILIATIONS of Niebuhr's included his membership in the American Round Table on India in 1941¹¹; membership on the Advisory Board¹¹, sponsorship of¹⁰, and appearance twice as speaker for^{10, 16} the American Student Union; endorsement of the Brookwood Labor College⁵; membership on the advisory committee of the Citizens Committee to Aid Striking Seamen¹¹; signature for the Committee for a Boycott against Japanese Aggression¹¹; membership on the national council of the Committee on Militarism in Education¹; sponsorship of the Consumers' National Federation¹¹; sponsorship of the Coordinating Committee to Lift the (Spanish) Embargo¹¹; signature

for the (Simon) Gerson Supporters⁹; in 1932, membership on the advisory committee¹¹ and signature on a Petition to Socialize America¹⁷ of the National Religion and Labor Foundation; membership in the notorious National Citizens Political Action Committee in 1944¹¹; signature on statement publicized by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case in 1953⁹ and signature on appeal urging commutation of the sentence of the Soviet Atomic Spy, Morton Sobell, publicized by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in June, 1959¹⁸; signature on Plea to President Eisenhower urging Clemency for the Smith Act "victims", Gilbert Green and Harry Winston in October, 1958⁹; membership on the editorial board¹¹ and listing as editorial adviser¹⁹ of the *Protestant Digest*; signature on letter protesting hearings by Senate Internal Security Subcommittee on the Southern Conference Educational Fund in June 1954²⁰; membership in Local 537 of the "Communist-Party-dominated" Teachers Union, college section²¹; appearance as speaker with Earl Browder at the U.S. Congress Against War⁹; and attendance at the World Youth Congress⁵.

In addition to his Communist front activities Niebuhr has identified himself openly as a conscientious objector and Socialist⁵. He was a candidate for Alderman on the Socialist Party ticket in New

York City⁴. His Socialist, Radical, Pacifist, and other Left Activities have been myriad.

He is a member of the national committee of the racist American Committee on Africa⁸, and was a member of the American Committee for Cultural Freedom until it dissolved in 1958⁸ and had been honorary chairman of its international committee. He has been a member of the executive council of the American Christian Palestine Committee²²; intimately associated with the Americans for Democratic Action since its inception in 1947 to date as a National Chairman⁸, N. Y. State Chairman⁸, and Vice Chairman of its National Committee for Roosevelt Day²³. The ADA was an outgrowth of the Union for Democratic Action²⁴, of which Niebuhr was the Chairman.

A CONGRESSIONAL investigating committee found that²⁵: "... so far as the head of the UDA, Reinhold Niebuhr, is concerned, it is unmistakably clear on what basis he proposes to carry out his desired purge of Congress . . . What Niebuhr and his associates want is a Congress that will not interfere with their schemes for social revolution."

Niebuhr signed a petition issued by the American Federation for the Recognition of Soviet Russia¹², (Fellowship for Reconciliation¹²); was a member of the national coun-

cil of the Berger National Foundation (Victor L. Berger was a convicted seditionist) in 1931⁴; a member of the Church Emergency Relief Committee²⁶, which appealed for funds for the IWW murderers; chairman of Christian Action²⁷ which in 1954 attacked congressional investigations of subversion as a greater threat than Communism; a contributing editor of the *Christian Century*⁴ a "pro-Russian, revolutionary religious weekly"²⁸; an editor of the periodicals *Christianity and Society* and *Christianity and Crisis*, personal vehicles for his propaganda; a member, in 1947, of the Robert Hutchins-Henry Luce "Commission on Freedom of the Press"²⁹, the most damaging high-level attempt at "thought control" ever made in this nation; member of the Committee for the Marshall Plan³⁰, a propaganda device; member of Robert Hutchins' Committee to Frame a World Constitution in March, 1948²⁹, the title of which indicates its purpose; a member of the Committee of 100, the fund-raising arm of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, subject of an exhaustive expose by the American Legion^{8, 27}; and sponsor of the Committee to Lift the Ban on the *Nation* in 1950³¹. Also, Niebuhr, himself, has been a staff contributor to the *Nation*²⁹, a violently partisan pro-left publication.

Others in Niebuhr's seemingly endless array of affiliations with

radical enterprises were his membership in the Conference for Progressive Political Action⁴, and early radical pressure group; in the Council Against Intolerance in America in 1945-54⁸, which, until its recent demise, was one of the most vicious pro-Communist minority pressure groups in the United States; in the Eleanor Roosevelt 70th Birthday Committee³¹ sponsored by the internationalist American Association for the UN.

He was Treasurer of the Communist-aiding Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief⁴, sponsor of the Emergency Peace Campaign²⁸, secretary of the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order⁴, which merged into the Fellowship of Reconciliation, of which Niebuhr was chairman⁴, editor of the Fellowship of Socialist Christian's official organ, *Radical Religion*, a "Publication . . . devoted to the Marxian church movements,"⁵ member of a committee which set up the "Free Tom Mooney" Congress⁷ and of the Inter-religious Committee for Justice for Thomas J. Mooney⁶ (the anarchist-Communist).

OF MORE RECENT vintage was his support as a signer of a telegram for Senator Ralph Flander's Anti-McCarthy Resolution, publicized by the *Daily Worker*⁹; his membership on the very influential Central Committee of Consultants (with Henry Luce and Robert Hutchins) of the Fund for the Re-

public which produced the damnable "Religion and the Free Society" in July, 1958; his support as signer of an appeal to Congress for a Federal Advisory Council on the Arts issued by the National Council on the Arts and Government in 1957⁹; and his support as signer of a "Ban-the-H-Bomb" petition to the President, July 1957.⁹ He was chairman of the Joint Committee for Repeal of the Ives Loyalty Oath Law⁸; a supporter of the Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign of the International Rescue Committee⁸ along with Fronters Roger Baldwin, George Counts, and Norman Thomas; a sponsor of the New York Council for a Permanent FEPC Rally in 1956, which was supported by literally dozens of Communist-fronters⁸; a member of the advisory committee of the Highlander Folk School²⁶, a Communist-affiliated training school; a member of the League for Independent Political Action, a Socialist enterprise⁴; a member of the executive committee of Joe Lash's International Student Service¹⁵, a fronter's organization for the youth; a member of the board of directors of the League for Industrial Democracy⁴, President of its New York chapter³², and speaker at its 17th New York conference¹⁰ when he "ruled out the possibility of our ever attaining a Socialist commonwealth by purely parliamentary action." Members of "the LID think and work for the elimination of capitalism, and the

substitution for it of a new order."¹⁰

A FINAL LISTING of Niebuhr's activities includes his membership as President of UDA in David Dubinsky's Liberal Party in 1944 and vice-chairmanship in 1956⁸; membership in the U.S. Commission for UNESCO, exposed by the American Legion²⁷; association as contributing editor of the left-wing *New Republic*²⁸; support as signer of an Open Letter to Congress for additional foreign economic assistance issued by the Federal Council of Churches (of which he has been an official) in 1958³¹; origination with pacifist Kirby Page of a Pacifist Petition for Citizenship for Macintosh (who refused "to defend the Constitution")¹⁷; association with the radical Peoples' Lobby³³; participation in a Radical Student Conference, Milwaukee, 1926²⁸; cooperation with the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union²⁶; sponsorship of the Spanish Refugee Aid in 1956⁸; association as an editor of *Survey*²⁸; appearance as speaker at the United Youth Conference Against War at the Rand School of Social Science³¹; membership in the War Resisters League³⁴; affiliation with the Workers Defense League²⁶; editorship of and signing of Poll by *World Tomorrow*⁴; membership in the endorsers' committee of World Peaceways⁴; appearance as speaker for the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom³³;

chairmanship of the World Student Service Fund in 1953⁸; and chairmanship, as a representative of the Evangelical and Reformed Church, of the United Christian Council for Democracy, an organization which stated that it "rejected the profit-seeking economy and the capitalistic way of life."²³ Richard Morford, a Union graduate and Soviet apolo-

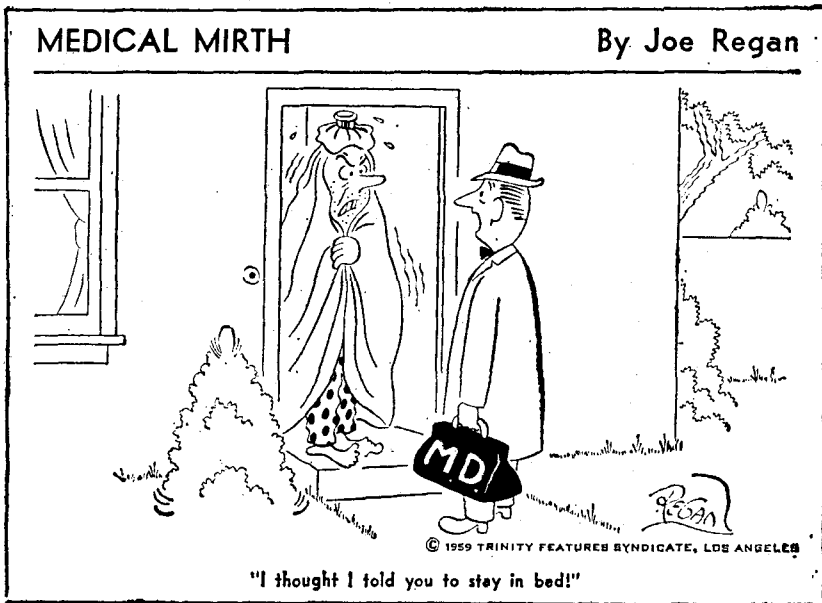
gist, was Secretary of the UCCD².

From the foregoing compilation, it is established that Reinhold Niebuhr's name has been associated with the startling total of 40 Communist front enterprises, four appeals for Communists, and 66 Socialist, Pacificist, Radical and otherwise suspect organizations and publications.

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THE RAPE OF POLAND

This country's treatment by greater powers is an international disgrace

by John Sikora

THE Partition of Poland executed by Russia, Prussia and Austria in 1772-1795 was not only an international crime perpetrated on the Polish nation, but it was also a disgrace to Europe. Time proved it to be political folly and the stupidity of that era. The result of the partition was that Europe from that time forward did not have peace. Division of Poland dislodged the equilibrium and disturbed the tranquillity of Europe. It helped the dreadful progress of two rapacious Imperialisms: that of Russia and Germany.

The grim specter of the above crime enacted on Poland hung over the cradle of World War I. Also the invasion of Poland by Soviet Russia and Germany in 1939 let loose the second planned World War. After the criminal partitions, the Republic of Poland has disappeared temporarily from the map of Europe. The Polish Republic was the mainstay of order and peace in Central and Eastern Europe, a country which was in the East the bastion

of Christian culture and of western democracy. Poland ceased to exist as a country, although her ghost always will hover over Europe. Poland never waged wars except in self-defense, while her neighbors, especially Russia and Germany, attacked her individually or simultaneously.

Long before the "internationalist" League of Nations, which followed the sinister Versailles Treaty in 1919, there took place, in Poland, a Union of Lublin. This was in 1569, when nations that were part of the Polish Commonwealth voluntarily avowed her as their Republic. The Polish nation, for almost a thousand years, has been identified with Christianity and with western civilization. Devoted to freedom, it always has been a loyal ally to other nations which struggled for independence. The history of our own United States gives ample proof. During our Revolutionary War for Independence we had Thaddeus Kosciuszko and Casimir Pulaski,

with their companions, rallying to the cause of our freedom.

From the first partitions on, almost every generation of the Polish nation took up arms in an effort to regain freedom and independence. After 123 years of bondage, Poland regained her independence in 1918. But the Versailles Treaty did not return to Poland all her land which Poland possessed before the partitions in the 18th Century. The authors of this Treaty, and especially Great Britain, committed a number of tragic blunders which consequently were contributory causes to more trouble for Poland. Seeds planted at Versailles later grew into the second "arranged" World War.

And so, while the West already was enjoying peace, the reborn Poland was obliged for two years to wage wars with her neighbors, who would not reconcile themselves to the fact that Poland was free.

AFTER A CENTURY and a half of bondage, after the utter destruction and devastation during World War I (when both Germans and Russians waged war on Polish soil as on a checkerboard, pushing each other back and forth across Poland, each destroying, burning and devastating the country) Poland, although deprived and denied any help from the outside world, rose, struggling against great odds. Poland, in her 20 years of independence, due to the great heroism and

Finally, on August 15, 1920, Poland defeated, in brilliant battles in Eastern Poland, the Soviet Russian invasion. The press of the world called this victory the Miracle of Vistula. Lord D'Abernoon described it as one of the 18 battles of the world. Poland saved herself and Europe by putting a stop to a further march of the Bolshevik hordes that had in their plan the conquest of Europe after overthrowing Poland. Finally, after the signing of a treaty at Riga in 1921 with Russia, Poland engaged in a peaceful rebuilding of the land. This she accomplished under most difficult conditions.

sacrifices of her courageous people, became a very modern and progressive country, respected by honest foreign observers. Some of the Polish laws, pertaining to social and welfare problems, are not only the pride of the Polish people, but these became as well the examples for many a country to follow. Poland took an active part in international life, contributing original, constructive ideas, based on the respect of Law and Order, on mutual trust and confidence, which is a necessary condition for peace and the security of Europe and of the world.

The Versailles Treaty made it certain that some Hitler would become the master of Germany. When the menace of the new rising Hitler militarism was more and more evident, Marshal Pilsudski, recognizing

ing the approaching specter, presented to France (a matter of history now) a proposition of mutual assistance in case of war with Germany. At that time, with little sacrifices, World War II could have been averted. But, alas, this farsighted, foreseeing proposition of Poland was not accepted by the French ally. And this because of British pressure and the international bankers' "planned" policy of appeasement.

THREE YEARS LATER, when Germany, breaking the Versailles Peace Treaty, invaded the Rhineland, Poland again proposed a mutual non-aggression pact. Again Poland's proposition fell on deaf ears. And so the Reborn Poland on two occasions wanted to save Europe and the world from war. In other words, Poland, in her national statesmanship, defended not only her own inalienable interests, but she was as well a constructive member of the European nations.

After the invasion of Poland in September, 1939, the Second World War broke out and it was made to appear that Britain and France were to help Poland.

Poland defended herself heroically for a month and fell the prey of two of the biggest military machines the world has ever known and was the victim of new genocides engineered by Stalin and Hitler. (Of course genocides against Christian nations are not mentioned by the press.) By her courageous de-

fense, Poland gave western powers eight precious months in which to prepare their military defense.

Relying on the agreements with Great Britain of August 25, 1939, which "guaranteed" the territorial integrity of the Polish State, the heroic Polish people from the very first moment of the outbreak of the diabolically-instigated war until so-called victory in 1945, remained a faithful ally. Poland fulfilled all her obligations towards the western powers. In vain did she wait for the actual fulfillment of Britain's pledged word.

On the admission of her own Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, Britain went to war against Germany only at the insistence of President Roosevelt and international Jewry. This is documented on page 122 of the Diaries of James Forrestal. (See page 14 of MERCURY, June, 1959.) [MERCURY has a photostatic copy of Britain's guarantee of August 25, 1939, Command Paper 6616. It contained a secret clause on page four—which stated that Britain's alleged guarantee would only apply if Germany attacked her. If Soviet Russia were to attack Poland, as it did scarcely two weeks after the outbreak of war on September 1, 1939, Britain's "guarantee" would not apply.]

Historians assert that Britain's phony guarantee to Poland was part of the devilish trap to trigger World War II on a world-wide basis. Poland suffered terrific sacri-

fices, more than the combined sacrifices of the United States, Great Britain and France. She became a sacrificial victim.

President Roosevelt described Poland as the inspiration of nations. On January 28, 1942, Ambassador Biddle presented Premier Sikorski a message from the President where in he expressed great admiration for fighting Poland, telling the Poles that from this catastrophe "we will, with the help of Providence, rise together" free and with assurance of living in prosperity. Yet interests of Poland, although guaranteed by the West, were betrayed more and more for the benefit of the treacherous, perfidious Soviets who have always broken faith.

It is now known that the international bankers "baited" Hitler to start World War II. The world was told England would defend Poland from any attack. Printed herein is a secret treacherous side deal which bound England *only if Germany attacked*. Any attack by Soviet Russia could be safely made.

Then came Teheran and Yalta, when Poland was betrayed in such a way that we fail to find similar treachery in the annals of the history of mankind. Without the knowledge and consent of Poland, traitors bartered half of Poland and gave it to the Soviets, and the rest of Poland they gave over to the Soviet anti-Christian occupation.

(And now, ironically, they say that Poland is a satellite of Russia.) Poland's legal government protested in vain, to no purpose were the protests of the Polish people. The promoted dishonest war which allegedly was begun to defend Poland, ended in throwing her into bondage—Soviet bondage far more insidious and cruel than German bondage. And to fill the chalice of sorrow, "they" broke the official relations with the legal Polish Government, which continued its work in forced exile.

IT IS WORTHY of note that the Yalta agreements signed by Roosevelt are not valid according to American laws, because these were never ratified by the United States Senate, as required by the Constitution. Furthermore, Roosevelt not only betrayed Poland, but jeopardized the vital interests of the United States in the northern Pacific. The Yalta crimes did not benefit the Free World. The West deliberately allowed the enemy to seize all the benefits of the victory over Germany and pass it all to Russia. In vain the youth of America had perished. The many sacrifices were also in vain. The Free West, together with America, did not gain a lasting peace and security.

Worse, because of treasonable acts, we are at the brink of a terrible tomorrow. This is the tragedy of today.

There will be no real peace in

the world, no security nor freedom, as long as the Yalta crimes perpetrated on Poland are not remedied and corrected, not only for moral or idealistic reasons, but for reasons that are political, military and economic. A strong and really free and independent Poland is the essential condition of peace and security in Europe. And thereby in the whole world. Yalta's atrocious agreements must be annulled, the recognition of the rightful Polish legal government in exile must be restored.

We must begin with the Soviets a decided firm political policy on behalf and in defense of Poland and other Soviet-occupied or dominated nations. *A firm stand should be taken today in regard to Berlin.* We

must not be bluffed, nor further betrayed.

This struggle today is political and can be won, because *the conquered nations of Europe are the weakest point of the Soviet aggressor. That is the Soviets' heel of Achilles!* They would never dare arm the enslaved people of Red Russia or the "captive nations". Such a war can be won by peaceful means. If we lose this chance, perhaps the last one, tomorrow we will face another—a third—war, a grim specter of destruction of lands and of millions of mankind.

In justice, Poland should be freed, she *must* be free. It is in the interest of Europe and in the interest of our own country.

The Bible says we should not bear false witness. Yet the Roosevelt Administration, with all the facts in its possession, publicly charged the German people with the guilt of the Katyn Forest massacre of 11,000 able Polish army officers. They knew, and informed people know today, that such was not the truth. Documentary proof exists which shows conclusively that it was the hangmen of Soviet Russia who committed this atrocity. A Congressional Investigation was held. A committee of Senators and Representatives reported that everything pointed to the Russians' being the executioners.

In 1933 these United States were betrayed by the Enemy Within. The Soviets selected Ambassador Maxim Litvinov (Commissioner of Foreign Affairs 1930-1939), to go to the United States to slip over "the deal". Litvinov's real name is Mayer Wallach Finkelstein. Researchers have printed that he previously had been apprehended by police authorities in connection with the Tiflis (Russia) bank robbery, etc. His brother, today is Rabbi Finkelstein, an important rabbi in Warsaw, Poland. Thirty Roman Catholic priests and more than 65 nuns fled Communist Poland for refuge in West Germany during the first three months of 1959.

BIBLE TRUTHS

Part I

1. The Gospel of Jesus the Son of God, was and is:

"Seek ye *first* the Kingdom of God and all these things shall be added unto you, nothing has been covered that shall not be revealed, neither hid that shall not be made known. *If I cast out Devils by the Spirit of God, then the Kingdom of God is come upon you.*" Luke 12:31, 2, Mat. 12:38.

2. Satan is a *Serpent* as stated in Rev. 12:9.

3. "Only scribes can interpret the Scriptures." (See *Magi* in *Hastings Bible Dictionary*, p. 236. Also in *A History of the Jews*, and *The Jewish Encyclopedia* under Cabal. There you will read about the admitted secret books and special training. Also of the use of allegory and enigmatic writings.)

4. Jeremiah called them collectively, "Elders of Zion." Lam. 2:10.

5. Moses did not include women in his censors; neither is there a woman's name in the Book of Life. (All this is a matter of record. Consider Gen. 32:10, Luke 23:28-30, Zecl. 12:12, 14.)

6. Carefully study and memorize the cunning and clever tricks involved in the seven ways that Moses gave for winning one nation for Satan. Deut. 4:34.

7. The scribes of the Levite tribe wrote the Old Testament.

8. Psalms 34:7 is the most important verse in the Old Testament. When you understand this verse, you will know why Jesus the Son of God said "the Kingdom of Heaven Suffereth violence, and violence take it by force." Mat. 11:12. Psalm 34:7 has been revised. It should include "*encompasseth.*" When you understand this you will realize why *seeing and believing on Jesus, the Son of God is your most important mission in life.*

9. "The scribes are the sole interpreters of the Bible and even they have found new hidden messages by holding certain verses over certain other verses and reading vertically." It is authoritatively written "only the simple minded read the Scripture as it is written, the Learned see not the vestment but the body beneath the vestment."

10. When Moses revised the Book of Genesis, he omitted all that God said to men and women *whom He created in His own likeness*, except "be fruitful and multiply."

11. The scribes are taught in secret training with blood letting secrecy to *interpret* the Bible.

12. Jesus called the *scribes* hypocrites, liars, murderers, vultures,

serpents, vipers, fools, scavengers, blind guides and children of the devil.

13. Satan has used HIRE and TEMPTATION as the means by which he hopes through the Elders of Zion to deceive and overcome the whole world.

14. Evil men have twisted and

omitted "the Gospel of the Kingdom of God" as preached by Jesus, the Son of God. We will document this statement in subsequent issues. A part of this series will appear each month.

Please be sure also to read Mercury's sensational series on TERMITES OF THE CROSS.

Check This!

The end-of-the-month 3,000 years ago brought its hieroglyph of debt, too; and to be got through, somehow, was the bank sack, full of cancelled rocks.

Enterprising check writers in pre-paper days, it seems, chiseled their wants on stone. The custom knew a startled revival in dollar-starved 1932 when two men lugged a check-slab as big as a cemetery headstone into the Cleveland Trust Company. It was carved for \$7,500. Gingerly, so it wouldn't bounce on them, a sweaty clutch of cashiers put it through. Bank guards then trundled the chunk outside and there, with their submachine-guns, cancelled it.

Banks had found an out from such cryptic exhaustion in 1762, when Britain's House of Child issued the first printed check. A good one, apparently, for the House still is in business.

The Traveler's Check was conjured by Mr. J. C. Fargo. He was shuttling about Europe on a Grand Tour in 1891 and, although he was president of the American Express Company, found cashing his Letters of Credit unnecessarily tedious. Appalled that less fiducial Americans might thus be forced to dine on wiener without the schnitzel, Fargo founded the Traveler's Check.

Even their bother is not tolerable today, so Fargo's followers recently conjured the first world-wide Credit Card. Some of its users undoubtedly will travel evolution's arc right back to the rock pile.

Establishing one's identity at any bank, of course, is still the best definition of "tedium"; but once your worth's known, anything goes.

A check written on a Sunday or a holiday is eminently cashable, misconceptions aside. Checks don't stale until they're at least six months old in some states, a year in others. After that, your unseemly demand for ready cash must be passed upon by the check's writer.

So long as you've money in the bank, you can release it debt by debt, anyhow you like: on the back of a calling card, upon a lacy handkerchief, newspaper borders—even a hard-boiled egg, once, was honored. One lumberman issues his personal checks on the brand of shingles he makes; his bank cashes them without comment. That canard about using specialized check-book paper is just another device to get you to write one more check.

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION



Trees — And Keeping These United States Green

by Russell Maguire

DURING the last 150 years in these United States we have lost one-third of our total arable land. We have cut and consumed seven-eighths of our virgin forests! The future picture is a gloomy one.

Forest and water supply are closely united. Cutting the forests and denuding the earth of its natural vegetation causes the water-level to sink and brings death to plant life. As a result, people die. No amount of technical counter-action can stop this process. We may temporarily relieve a bad situation, but sooner or later our present course will lead to disaster.

Therefore, let us awaken the slumbering love of our solid citizens for our forests and plant life. Let us start a crusade of self-preservation through action. This crusade will encompass every phase of our social, economic and political life. It cannot be extinguished because *it serves nature and natural law is supreme!*

What have we done to correct our wasteful past? With another

purpose in mind, Franklin D. Roosevelt made a feeble attempt by creating the CCC Camps and speaking pompously of a tree-army. It failed and bogged down because it had a wrong objective. Our entry into promoted World War II is no excuse. There was simply no sincere spiritual program behind the so-called tree army. Our country's green carpet continues to dwindle away slowly but surely.

Beginning in 1941, with the full encouragement of industry, *the American Tree Farm System* has spread to every section of the United States. It was a commendable attempt indeed, and, certainly "better than nothing." What is wrong about it, is the fact that it is solely based on profit. It dismissed completely man's natural love for nature. Their basic promotional thought is "Tree Farming is a profitable enterprise" instead of "*Keep these United States green for your children and children's children*".

Therefore, success is limited by the desire or need for profit and

furthermore limited to the small percentage of citizens who are fortunate enough to own suitable land on which to gamble for *profit*. Under the system by which we live, there is absolutely nothing wrong about it. Actually, those "who do their part for themselves and for the industry" are doing *something*. At least they keep our country green in certain areas and, if we are lucky enough, their heirs may continue the program and replant for their successors. But more can be done by each and every individual.

The United States belongs to *all* its citizens—men, women and children and it belongs to their children's children as long as there is a U.S.A. Yet, our country will last only as long as we preserve it. *If we destroy its natural vegetation, its forests, we destroy its water supply, its climate, and in the end, life itself.*

AS A NATION we are following the path of many people before us who have gone into oblivion. If we forget, and neglect our highest natural obligation "to preserve and seek perfection," then we deserve to be destroyed by nature. Our children and children's children will pay the price of our policy of waste and neglect. It is barbarous to leave the solution of present problems to future generations because we are selfish and self-satisfied. In most cases we are not yet suffering the total impact of the failure of our

forefathers and ourselves. Correction and readjustment are already difficult tasks. *They may be impossible in the future.* Whoever believes in future atomic plant growth and future atomic readjustment of everything in need of readjustment is definitely insane or a fool.

Wherever Mother Earth dies, man also becomes extinct. This dying process passes on unrecognized from generation to generation because each generation merely sees the environment which nature presents during its life span. It has no direct knowledge of the looks of this same environment 100, 200, or 300 years earlier. It does not know how far the *impoverishment of plant life has gone, and, with it, life itself.*

To this date historic thinking considers its task fulfilled by chronological reference to the life of the numerous peoples, their ascent and downfall. This enables us to know superficially about the history of man for a short period. *Lacking is the complete history of the environment.*

History, policy, culture can never be truthfully understood without knowledge of the contemporary background of environment, because *only man and environment form the totality, the unity.* The history of man is, and will always be, bound by thousands of roots to the history of environment. Without it, one cannot understand the life, the soul, the thinking and creating,

therefore the fate, of a people.

Innumerable peoples and cultures belong to the past of this earth, and where they once lived is, in many instances, today no-man's land, dead rocks, desert. The great stretches of ruins in the Old and New World are cemeteries of innumerable cultures gone down and disappeared. Many of these peoples have, in the progress of civilization, through *senseless methods of land cultivation and destruction, transformed their land into deserts, and thereby destroyed themselves*. A people that loses its land through poor management, or destroys the fertility of its soul, is always ripe for its downfall. *Every nation whose environment decays will be rootless and be lost in nothingness. Only a settled nation is bearer of a culture, never a nomadic people.*

TODAY, from Morocco through Africa and Asia to Mongolia, there is one long *gigantic belt of deserts*, interrupted at a few points only. Archeology now has established the proof that these *deserts once were fertile land*. According to information from Herod, only two thousand years ago, the great and numerous *Garamant* people lived in the *now bare and totally sun-scorched Fessan*. Through Tibet and north of Tibet the famous Silk-streets of antiquity led to the West through wide, populous countries. Millions of men once lived in Turan, not to count the once flourish-

ing cities which had to be given up on account of ever-increasing drought.

While Greece rose to its first classical period, desert sand had already swept over the ruins of the *decaying cities of the Hittites*. Here, in antiquity, *once stood evergreen oak forests in Greece, Italy and Spain*,—all sung about by poets. Now, since the first century AD, they are dry, rainless, infertile, rocky landmasses. At the time of Hannibal, the Sahara was far to the south of Carthage. Today the desert extends northward into Spain and Italy. Where was it at the time of the Egyptian Pyramid-builders who put pictures of forests and hunting scenes upon their reliefs?

What we call the *desert of Gobi* was once the *hunting ground of Genghis Khan*. About China we know that *more than half of this gigantic land was transformed into steppes and deserts through deforestation* during the time from 1700 BC to 1100 AD. Another warning cry is the Judean desert. Where we see today the bare, stony mountains in Palestine, we found Roman forest boundary-stones (64 BC to 330 AD). In the bordering deserts, we see for miles and miles subterranean, interconnected gathering-places for water, so-called *Foggaras*. Ruins of dams and aqueducts in Palestine prove the enormous wealth in water in days gone by. The remains of the pipeline of Caesarea, for instance, show us that

this city got its daily supply of water of 80,000 cubic meters from a distance of five miles. The land between Gaza, the Dead Sea, and the Gulf of Aquaba, the so-called Negev, was once a rich, very populated province of the Eastern Roman Empire.

Examples and more examples of this kind could be enumerated, always the same: earth's once glorious cultures today buried under sand dunes. Deserts, fallow land, waterless steppes, poor prairies, in short, gigantic dead regions are the remnants of these numerous disappeared peoples who have not fulfilled their true task in relation to the earth.

WE ACCEPT this terrible heritage as a given, unchangeable fact. We theorize about ancient and modern natural catastrophies. We search for a proof that these deserts, wastelands, and infertile prairies are part of the original earth from ancient time to our present day, notwithstanding that expedition after expedition confirms that all

these lands were once fertile earth.

TO KEEP THESE UNITED STATES GREEN NOW AND FOREVER is the duty of all. Our trees shade all of us whether we own them or not, and *we all love our trees from deep within our hearts*. Just think of the millions of American men and women throughout the land who plant trees and shrubs in their gardens, watering them much of the year 'round with great love and oft-times at a sacrifice. Is this not a substantial and obvious proof of the very existence of a deep love? Because it is natural, it is so very simple. *We can all work to bring about this greatest, natural potential of national thought-relationship. A gigantic green carpet will cover our country and bury under its foliage much of the uglinesses that bother us today.*

By flooding teachers and community leaders, with reprints of this article, *you* can help yourself and all others. Let's start planting trees and planting good, sound ideas.

Timely Thoughts

"A people may prefer a free government; but if, from indolence, or carelessness, or cowardice, or want of public spirit, they are unequal to the exertions necessary for preserving it; if they will not fight for it when it is directly attacked; if they can be deluded by the artifices used to cheat them out of it; if, by momentary discouragement, temporary panic, or a fit of enthusiasm for an individual, they can be induced to lay their liberties at the feet of a great man, or trust him with powers which enable him to subvert their institutions—in all these cases they are more or less unfit for liberty; and though it may be for their good to have had it even for a short time, they are unlikely long to enjoy it."—JOHN STUART MILL



Four Corners, U.S.A.

IN YORK, SOUTH CAROLINA, a farmer who intended killing fish lighted a stick of dynamite and tossed it, fuse sputtering, into a pond. His hound dog dived in and retrieved it. The farmer fled. The hound, stick in mouth, chased the farmer until he collapsed, then trotted up. The fuse? It was lost in the melee.

IN ANDERSON, INDIANA, a concern posted this notice: "All persons using our drive as a lovers' lane kindly observe these rules: Participants park on the right, spectators on the left."

IN LOS ANGELES, a funeral home chain distributes cards announcing: "Bearer or any member of his family is entitled to a courtesy discount of ten or 15 per cent."

IN COMMERCE, GEORGIA, the Mayor, upon being charged with alleged drunk driving, would say only: "My friends don't need any explanation and my enemies wouldn't believe it anyway—so there's no need to say anything."

IN TALLAHASSEE, the Florida House of Representatives referred to the Public Amusement Committee a bill which would prohibit tattooing of girls under 18.

IN APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA, the post office received a catalog from a New York store, addressed to "General Robert E. Lee, Appomattox, Va." The PO returned the catalog with the notation: "Moved, left no address, April 9, 1865."

IN FARGO, NORTH DAKOTA, a barber shop declares:

"Satisfaction Guaranteed or your Hair Cheerfully Refunded."

IN MIAMI, a man parked his car in his usual and quite legal spot, and went to lunch. One hour later he returned to find yellow bus zone paint striped upon the curb and a parking ticket stuck to his windshield.

IN CHATTANOOGA, a gravestone bears the legend:

I Came Here Without Being Consulted, I Leave Without My Consent

Can We Survive Travel in Outer Space?

Your life hinges on gravity, but in outer space gravity doesn't exist and you weigh nothing.

by John K. Giles

IS INTERPLANETARY space travel for man really just around the corner? Responsible authorities stand ready at the drop of a space helmet to demonstrate the mechanical feasibility of trips to the moon and elsewhere. Not one, however, positively has answered a \$64-million question: can man survive in those regions of outer space that lie beyond the influence of earth's gravity?

Answers by inference are all we have; they indicate that survival is likely if the traveler is sealed in a rocket capsule with oxygen, food, and water sufficient for his journey. Humans have been isolated for as long as a week in chambers in which all the conditions of space travel were hopefully simulated. Unfortunately, such tests cannot duplicate a condition of space travel that is of the essence: weightlessness.

As most teenage scientists and some adult laymen know, in an outer space flight the rocket ship passes beyond the earth's gravitational field into a zone where the pull of gravity does not exist. Here, a space traveler would have to live for an extended period in a condi-

tion where he would weigh nothing. Present knowledge offers us only sketchy previews of such an existence. Authorities, seemingly, prefer other spatial enlightening.

One will tell you exactly what the captain of the rocket ship about to touch down on the moon will sing out: "The board is green. Stand by to blast!" Another expert has deduced sagely that a traveler to Mars (a three year trip) would be less lonely if accompanied by his wife; and if they had a child or two during the journey, all the better. The bemused savants do not publicize their theories as to the effect weightlessness will have on the vital processes of the captain, the mother or the spatial tots.

So closely is life linked to the force of gravity, there is serious possibility that severe physiological impairment may result. Cellular metabolism may be altered, even halted. Normal circulation may become impossible. Serious aberrations of the neuro-muscular system may occur.

It is well known, of course, that aircraft pilots have experienced weightlessness for very short periods and suffered no ill effects. But

to conclude that because a human has survived weightlessness for 45 seconds without permanent injury he can therefore be subjected to weightlessness indefinitely is logically unjustified. That would be like saying that since a diver can hold his breath for one minute he should be able to live without oxygen for an hour. Nowhere on the earth do creatures live in a weightless condition. The dog, Laika, lived while projected to a great height in a Russian satellite, but not in a weightless state; for since the satellite was orbiting the earth, it never escaped from the pull of earth's gravity. Even plant life is conditioned by gravity. For example, no matter in what position a bean or other leguminous seed is planted, it promptly orients itself gravitationally at germination, the nascent root turning downward and the cotyledons growing upward.

How inseparably linked to life is the force of gravity may be seen in the processes that occur within cells. Cells constitute the building blocks of all living tissues. Though a cell may be functionally adapted to its neighbors, it has individuality and what seems to be a wisdom that controls its own growth and division. This cellular wisdom, as we shall see, must surely take into account the force of gravity. It seems safe to say that this wisdom could not function at all if the cell should suddenly become weightless.

BASICALLY, a cell is composed of a nucleus and an inner liquid part of cytoplasm enclosed by a flexible membrane. If the cell is to hold together, the covering membrane of course, must be stronger than the weight of the liquid it encloses. The cell is very much like a paper bag filled with liquid.

Tie such a bag and lift it. Because of the pull of gravity, it will assume an elongated, teardrop shape. Lay the bag on the table. The bag will flatten of its own weight. Pile up other bags and their combined weight will cause mutual deformations. The bottom bags may even burst.

It is the same with a mass of living tissue composed of innumerable cells: the cells would be jammed together by gravity and some would burst if their walls were not sufficiently strong. Within each cell, then, metabolic control ceaselessly apportions nutritive substance so that the cell's cover membrane is maintained at just the right thickness to withstand gravity's rupturing force as it presses masses of cells together. Weight is the primary reference datum of this metabolic control. Without weight, control of the cell's wall thickness would be meaningless. Without control, cellular metabolism might cease entirely. Who can tell what grave physiological impairment would result if the metabolism of every cell in the body should be interrupted at the same instant?

Normal blood circulation may not be possible in a weightless condition. In the human body the heart pumps the blood through arteries and capillaries to the veins and, ultimately, back to the heart. Veins are equipped with check valves to insure that the flow is in one direction only. Arteries have elastic walls that contract and expand with the changing requirements of pressure. Some of the pressure in the various parts of the vascular circuit is due to the weight of the blood. It has an analogy in the hydrostatic "head" of a gravity type water supply system. With such a system, pressure is greater in the valley than on the hill.

In the human body pressure in the circulatory system tends to be greatest in the lowest parts. This is averaged out to some extent by regulation. Every time a person changes his postural elevation, a compensatory adjustment of the vascular controls is made unconsciously. Hence, without the consistent influence of gravity on blood pressure, pressures throughout the body would be wild and unrelated. Normal circulation may very well be impossible.

Body movements in a weightless world require far less muscular effort than when the muscles must move against gravity. In outer space that might mean incomplete utilization of the energy allotted to the motor nerves. Ultimately, an abnormal accumulation of neural en-

ergy would have to be discharged. It might be a convulsive emission similar to epilepsy. In a space ship one might lose all sense of the spatial orientation one derives from the consciousness of weight. That could be psychologically dangerous.

WE SHOULD NOT conclude from all these suppositions that space travel is impossible. It has been intended only to point out that the basic processes of living organisms are hinged inseparably to the force of gravity as a reference datum.

To subject the body to the weightless world of outer space may, in effect, stultify control mechanisms as old as life and evolution. Should these processes suddenly be interrupted, we have no present assurance that they automatically will resume functioning.

Nor do we know if the space traveler, upon his return to earth, will be able to pick up every broken associative thread and re-orient his life sanely.

The suggestion that humans may survive long trips and even bear children in outer space certainly is not preposterous. The shadow of difficulties here shown may well prove unimportant in the light of further scientific study.

As matters now stand, however, these difficulties do exist: the burden of proof to the contrary rests squarely with the proponents of space travel.

Anatomy of Executive Health

How to preserve a most valuable product

by Raymond Schuessler

SMALL BUT ENORMOUSLY POTENT is that 350,000-man segment of the U.S. population called the full-time executive. He spends most of his life in an office building in a city business district. He commutes by train or car, spending much of that time in planning future work. His average work hours for the week—60. He works at home four nights out of five; he “business entertains” one night. He may work Saturdays. In bigger businesses he’ll spend two-thirds of his office time in meetings and conferences. If conventions and company travels are added, the executive may be working a 75 hour week.

Through it all, he’ll eat too much, drink too much, worry too much, restrain too much hostility, neglect his personal development (particularly family and cultural pursuits) and he’ll exercise too little.

Health examinations of 5,000 business executives by Life Extension Examiners found 18 per cent overweight. Between the ages of 40 and 65 some 51.3 per cent suffered from either hypertension, organic heart disease, overweight, or the more serious maladies of diabetes, prostatitis, hernia, blood deficien-

cies, active ulcers, suspicious rectal masses, diseased gallbladder, and malignancies. Yet, more than half of these men had shown no symptoms and expressed no complaints.

A study by the medical division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours found peptic ulcers prevalent in 78.43 per cent of executives over 50. Only 23.56 per cent of other employees over 50 were similarly plagued.

This typical picture of executive health was drawn for the American Management Association by Dr. Charles E. Thompson: “The young under-40 executive is athletic, energetic and ambitious. He enjoys the combat of business and works from ten to 12 hours a day.

“At 45 he becomes more obese, bald and fatigued. Diseases are beginning to appear. However, his preoccupation with work continues and the psychological drive to achieve is the outstanding feature of his philosophy. This has a tendency to make him ignore the warning signs of disease. He is a man of achievement, of tensions, of economic security and fatigue.”

Excessive and indiscriminate eating triggers the dilemma. Business entertaining tempts the executive to

consume more food and alcohol than he would if he ate alone. A psychiatric study of the relationship between social position and intoxication in one community showed the highest figure for the wealthiest group.

Medical authorities suggest executives follow the Latin custom of *siesta* after lunch, although most American businesses could ill afford such practice. An endocrinologist at a meeting of the American Society of Association Executives recommended a post-lunch nap, citing Sir Winston Churchill who goes to bed after the mid-day meal.

Then we have the other extreme, the busy ones who eat a hasty sandwich at their desk and devour it under the tension of business decisions. Both extremes come under heavy medical fire.

Beyond all this, and perhaps more serious, is the psychological effort the executive expends in his compulsive climb up the highly competitive ladder of achievement. Anxiety and emotional conflicts result. Even when he captures the top rung, there is a distinct psychological let-down: his inciting thrust for life is gone. After a lifetime of exciting struggle and achievement the bleak and barren outlook of retirement can cause an executive intense anxiety, unless he has preoccupied himself with hobbies and cultural interests—which he usually has not.

What is U.S. business doing to maintain the health of its execu-

tives? Most corporations now regard executive health as an important economic asset. In the 1940's, especially after Pearl Harbor, when the U.S. economy switched from peacetime to wartime economy, the shortage of top level executives became so critical that corporations grew to regard higher personnel as irreplaceable, and their health a valuable product to be protected and preserved.

THE BUSINESS-MEDICINE relationship today is the closest ever. A recent American Management Association survey disclosed that 70 per cent of its member businesses demand physical examinations as a prerequisite of hiring and 53 per cent offered free examinations to executives already in their employ.

Privacy of report? About half the companies in the survey required the reports be made to the patient only.

Many firms conduct their health programs with the help of hospitals, clinics, and in some cases, medical schools. Here more extensive facilities are available and an executive is more likely to have confidence in the impartiality and secrecy of an independent institution.

Recently evolved is a type of medical institution called the private diagnostic clinic, which offers no treatment. One of the first was Life Extension Examiners, which 40 years ago offered health examina-

tions to insurance policy holders. At the Health Research Center in Chicago more than 60 firms are using their X-ray and laboratory facilities.

One of the most exclusive of the executive clinics is Greenbrier Clinic at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. There, hundreds of executives gather, sent by their companies for a three-day regimen of examination and relaxation.

A typical executive sojourn includes: routine physical, X-rays of heart, lungs, gastrointestinal tract, gallbladder, dental, basal metabolism, proctoscopy, blood chemistries, blood count, serologic blood test, blood sedimentation rate, urinalysis.

Average costs, for any such clinical examination (usually paid by the companies are): company handled, \$10-30; private physician \$25-75; clinics, \$30-175; resorts \$175 up.

The psychic health of executives must also be safeguarded. Some industrial psychiatrists recommend

annual psychiatric examinations to go with the physical, but there is much resistance here on the part of many executives who simply mistrust the psychiatrist. The trend now is for care by a general practitioner who is well-trained, too, in the psychiatric field so that if he detects emotional maladjustments he can treat them accordingly.

SOME CORPORATIONS use a weekly round table discussion which brings together the executives and a psychologist. Others are using a dramatic gimmick: the company's executives are given important roles in a mythical business and then are faced with a managerial problem that must be solved in one day. Thus rivalries are generated, pressure groups spring up, personal resentments flare. The ploy enables "players" to discover personal psychological flaws in their real life behavior. It is a new technique, however; its actual worth has not been determined.

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Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man;
its *publication a duty.* —MADAME DE STAEL

Do You Know?

- ▶ The cannibals had a wonderful system. If the tax on food-stuff was too high they ate the tax collector.
- ▶ In the city of Washington, D. C., only one-fifth of the tremendous number of crimes committed are reported on the police blotter.
- ▶ Stripped of all camouflage and humbug, what was agreed upon at the sinister UN San Francisco meeting of 1945, was the establishment of a World Slave State.
- ▶ The importance of Afghanistan is that it provides the shortest route from the USSR to India.
- ▶ Pamphlets put out by the political factions of Zionism, headed by Ben-Gurion, carry both the hammer and sickle and the six-pointed star of David.
- ▶ Just after ex-President "Korea" Truman said: "The most un-American thing in America is the Un-American Activities Committee," he was given a special citation by B'nai B'rith for his "outspoken statements."
- ▶ Official Zionism, acting through Rabbi Abraham L. Feinberg of Toronto, Canada, has issued a statement branding the New Testament account of the crucifixion of Christ as anti-Semitic, full of confusion and contradictions.
- ▶ Winston Churchill was behind closed doors with Bernard Baruch for some 60 hours. Important events usually follow such secret meetings.
- ▶ Gromyko and other officials of the Soviet Russian delegation to the Geneva Meeting (May 1959) were housed in a villa of a leading Jewish banker.
- ▶ When you add "Amen" to your common prayers, it is from the Egyptian Lord "Amen."

- ▶ At the proper time Patriots will organize a Bureau of Complaints. It will produce the record of public servants and others who have betrayed the people. Their Freedom Courts will follow with swift punishment.
- ▶ Truly Jesus' followers are today carrying crosses. Many are persecuted by the Antichrist.
- ▶ The Communist Party is a recognized legal party in Israel. To organize for Communism in the United Arab Republic is a crime punishable by imprisonment. Such is not even the case in the United States.
- ▶ From 1951-1956 the export of goods to other nations composed only 4.4 per cent of our gross national product, exploding the myth of the importance of foreign trade to our economy and national prosperity.
- ▶ Fourteen per cent of United States farm production is sold abroad.
- ▶ When people are informed they will restore the issue of our money to the U.S. Government. That great step, with interest-free currency, will free our enslaved citizens.
- ▶ Atlanta, Georgia is getting a very well-deserved black eye for its hysterically slanted newspapers and its false arrests. Researchers say that George Bright and others were illegally arrested and illegally seized without lawful warrant. The jury released Mr. Bright in ten minutes. Don't forget that it was the *Communists* themselves who set fire to the Reichstag building in Berlin before they grabbed power!
- ▶ Harry Hopkins was known as Baruch's puppet in the White House. When Harry Hopkins was married to his second wife, Baruch gave the party. Fifty chosen few were present. Researchers say Baruch spent \$5,000 on that party.
- ▶ Moscow's uneasiness over U.S. rocket successes has filtered down to its citizenry who are now more afraid of U.S. rocket and atomic retaliation than ever before.
- ▶ Of the 700 odd passport applications by Communists which were denied by the U.S. State Department, over 600 have now been issued by order of the United States Supreme Court. Who is this Court working for?

Social Engineering for 1984

A little-known movement is changing the U.S.A.

by Jo Hindman

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AT THE White House Conference on Education in 1955, Americans were introduced to a technique known as "group dynamics," whereby committees studying various educational subjects were manipulated into coming up with predetermined conclusions. Persons with a bias toward Federal aid to education, for instance, were favored as delegates at the state preliminaries which preceded the Washington meeting. On the eve of the Conference, prevailing sentiment was reported by the Communist *Daily Worker*: "The demand for Federal aid is on the lips of every responsible thinking person as this Conference convenes."

The predetermined conclusion favoring Federal aid was to be promoted, through "group dynamics," by a corps of "planted idea carriers" who were all set to extract the pro-Federal aid recommendation from their respective subcommittees. News of this development was spread around at the time, and produced a sense of shock in some people who were unprepared for advances toward "togetherness."

"Group dynamics" would be disturbing enough if it were an isolated phenomenon. As it is, the technique is merely the best-publicized instance of an accumulating body of evidence which shows that a powerful movement is afoot to subject whole areas of American life to the sway of self-appointed "social engineers." The result, according to available evidence, would be a world uncomfortably similar to that described by George Orwell in his famous novel, *1984*.

At work to achieve this goal is a whole array of individual "engineers," Government officials, planners, free-lance collectivists and crackpots. The drive pops up in many different guises, occasioned by one or another legislative proposal at the State or Federal level.

The much-agitated "mental health" issue, for example, in reality represents a dispute over one zone of the "social engineering" movement.

The principal danger of this "engineering" movement—and of such of its subdivisions as "mental health"—is that it equates cer-

tain political opinions with sanity and "right" thinking, and brands their opposition as sickness. Here, for example, is a classic definition of the symptoms of developing mental illness, new style. Dr. H. A. Overstreet, in his *The Great Enterprise—Relating Ourselves to Our World*, states:

"A man, for example, may be angrily against racial equality, public housing, the TVA, financial and technical aid to backward countries, organized labor, and the preaching of social rather than salvational religion. Such people may appear 'normal' in the sense that they are able to hold a job and otherwise maintain their status as members of society; but they are, we now recognize, well along the road toward mental illness."

Similarly, acceptance of "world citizenship" is linked with mental health by the following statement of the 1948 International Congress on Mental Health in London: "World citizenship can be widely extended among all peoples through the application of the principles of mental health. Principles of Mental Health cannot be successfully furthered in any society unless there is progressive acceptance of the concept of world citizenship."

IN OTHER words, a person adhering to conservative ideas is defined as mentally unbalanced. Similar *formulae* appear in such books as

The Authoritarian Personality and *The New American Right*, which attempt to show that those who reject statism do so because of frustrations and neuroses. Thus, the so-called "normal" world is the world of pseudo-liberalism. Determination that those who reject it are simply "sick," of course, makes that much easier the job of engineering people, willing or unwilling, into living in it.

To cross the threshold of the "social engineering" fraternity is to enter a realm where pretentious gobbledegook passes as everyday speech. Key words in the "engineers" vocabulary include such terms as "sociogram," "sociodrama," "psychotherapy," "psychodrama," "telephenomena," "inter-personal relations" and other sociometric this-and-thats.

Sociometry compounds a variety of techniques and concepts from psychology, social and cultural anthropology, psychiatry and biology; it embraces a hodge-podge of activity suggested by its weird vocabulary, which is considerably more formidable than the things it represents.

For example, in spite of its high-sounding title, a "sociogram" is merely a chart resembling a maze of pool-table shots, diagramming such facts as whether "Helen chooses Frances," whether "Betty is Mary's first choice" and so on. Lines drawn between circles with peoples' names in them constitute

a sociogram, and sociograms chart inter-personal paths between members of groups as small as three, as large as 250 people or even more.

The object of sociometry is to apply all of its techniques to the activities of human groups with such scientific exactness that their behavior will be channeled along the paths desired by the planners.

MOST INFLUENTIAL of the "social engineers" is a man named J. L. Moreno, a Viennese social scientist who arrived in New York in 1925, forearmed with the "sociogram," the "psychodrama" and other sociometric techniques. Soon after arrival, Moreno teamed up with Dr. Bela Schick, who, as recently as 1957, was identified as a sponsor of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, a chief instrument of the Communist party in its conspiratorial attack against the processes of American government. Dr. Schick brought Moreno before a gathering of physicians and nurses at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York, where the social engineer demonstrated the technique of psychotherapy, as described above. Moreno was on his way.

Over in Europe, Dr. Moreno apparently had been casting about for the best way of employing his new science. Ruminating on where to "plant" his ideas of reshaping human society, he rejected the idea of taking his plan to Soviet Russia,

for the simple reason that a similar plan—Marxism itself—was already being tried there. So he brought his social engineering to the United States. He reminisced: "I preferred to be the midwife to an incoherent, confused, democratic way of life, than the commissar of a highly organized world." Moreno applauded the "dictatorship of the proletariat," but expressed distaste for Stalinist methods. He decided to replace the global socio-economic proletarian revolution with "small" sociometric revolutions.

Dr. Moreno's views about the sociometric revolution and Dr. Schick's connections with one of America's most notorious Communist fronts are not the only evidence of a strong affinity between the sociometry movement and those sympathetic to Moscow.

The case of sociometrist, Mark Zborowski, Soviet agent, is perhaps the most sensational revelation to date of the kind of people involved in this movement. Zborowski, a self-confessed hireling of Moscow—convicted of perjury in November, 1958—has enjoyed patronage and professional advancements into the most sensitive positions in America, all under the guise of mental health research. His progress along a chain of influence is so revealing an episode that it deserves its own sociogram.

Russian-born Zborowski, who spied upon the Trotsky entourage in Paris under orders from Stalin,

entered the United States in 1946. He worked in a U.S. Navy research project at Columbia University, directed by Communist-fronter Ruth Benedict, where his immediate supervisor was the controversial anthropologist, Margaret Mead, who is a one-world mental health official and untiring supporter of the social engineering movement.

Helping Zborowski get Federal support was Lawrence K. Frank, mental health official. Zborowski applied for work on a sociometric project at a Veterans Administration hospital analyzing the reactions of hospitalized veterans "involved in the pain experience." Frank signed Zborowski's request for the job. The application was reviewed by the mental health study section and by the National Advisory Mental Health Council, where sat officials prominently identified with social engineering. Dr. S. Bernard Wortis was present on the National Advisory Mental Health Council at the time Zborowski's application was reviewed, and Margaret Mead and Leonard S. Cottrell, dean at Cornell University, held positions on the Mental Health Research Study section. Soviet agent Zborowski got the job.

Three years later, Zborowski sought patronage from the Russell Sage Foundation in New York, where Leonard S. Cottrell, Jr., edits *Sociometry*, the magazine founded by Dr. Moreno. The

Foundation's board of trustees approved and advanced funds for Zborowski's continued study at the Bronx Veteran's Administration hospital with "greater independence as director of the project"—an unexplained adjustment that was effected simply by removing Zborowski's name from the Federal payroll and placing him on a Russell Sage grant. Zborowski was sentenced on December 8, identified as a henchman in a Soviet espionage ring in this country.

In 1955, with Margaret Mead and others of her ilk, Moreno backed a variety of one-worldism being advanced through something called "Children's International Summer Villages." CISV assembles children of different nationalities and races and gives them practice in living together in summer villages; this experience supposedly is a sample of future one-world life. The children, moreover, return to their home groups as sociometrized "agents." Literature from CISV was distributed at a UNESCO gathering in San Francisco in 1957. UNESCO features Moreno-type sociograms in its teacher-training publications, included in the notorious booklet series, *Towards World Understanding*.

MORENO TIRELESSLY promoted his ideas in social science circles, and even succeeded in reaching the Nirvana of the collectivist plan-

ners: his plan was taken up by a Government agency. In the early 1930's, through his numerous contacts, he obtained an introduction to President Franklin Roosevelt. Subsequently, in a New Deal experiment called the "Centerville" project (a fictitious name supplied by the social engineers), American families were arranged in a neighborhood according to a chart laid out upon social engineering principles. A "key" family was strategically located so that its influence would have far-reaching effects in molding the attitudes of the entire community. The results of the experiment were checked out by secret ballot of the families and by quizzing children about family conversations.

Summing up the "Centerville" project in 1936, Dr. Moreno's magazine announced: "For the first time in 20 years, since Moreno began to develop the application of his sociometric technique in European resettlement programs during World War I, sociometric principles have been applied to an open community." The object of such experiments is to produce a predictable set of community attitudes, stimulated by "key" agents who have been placed in the community according to sociometric principles of influence and leadership.

The "Centerville" experiment has by now lapsed into obscurity, but so-called "city planning" programs and the current gigantic "metro"

government plan display many symptoms of the social engineering mentality. A rough estimate of how far the movement has proceeded may be formed upon inspection of the "urban renewal" and "community redevelopment" projects, which promote the knock-down-build-up craze that is evacuating U.S. homeowners by the thousands.

THE PARALLEL MOVEMENT of "metropolitan government" also bears sociometric markings. "Metro" proposes to collect independent units of municipal government under a big super-government, and to maintain control of such bodies through something described as "appointed executive" administration. Since these proposed metropolitan districts frequently cross state lines, the very concept of government units corresponding to them makes hash of our Constitution, which vests all reserved governing powers in the several states.

Similarly, the "guided minds" program in the public schools, which has been frequently discussed in the columns of *Human Events*, is a subdivision of the "social engineering" movement. Hidden sociometrists have been "doodling" in the schools for some time, unknown to the students or to the parents whose home life and socioeconomic status come under close scrutiny. The "cum" files in school offices, containing cumulative in-

formation concerning pupils and their parents, provide information from which sociometrists perform research, write papers, and publish social engineering conclusions.

Not all schoolhouses are infested by the amazing snoopers, but in schools dominated by highly experimental practices, "cum" files, when opened unexpectedly to prevent file-stripping, reveal to parents an amazing sight. In a goulash of data are found transcripts of statements uttered by parents, students' autobiographies written as classroom assignments, and innocent remarks of children collected in notebook "logs" by teachers who are thorough agents of observation.

Apart from community planning programs and the "counseling" advocated at the school level by the engineers, there is the pyrotechnical subject of "mental health," which has been the most widely condemned aspect of the entire movement.

According to a publication of the University of Chicago, a person with a 100 per cent mental rating would have no "defenses" at all and would simply agree to "adjust." Social engineers say: "This type of personality is very responsive to change in the outside world and within himself." And: "Good adjustment is attained when a patient leaves his pattern of socially unrewarded defenses for a pattern of socially acceptable defenses." (*Psychotherapy and Personality*

Change, Rogers and Dymond; pp. 161, 162.)

When all the smoke has cleared, the central question involved in "mental health" is simply this: is mental illness a clinical disorder to be diagnosed on the basis of medical evidence, or is it a political matter to be decided by left-wing ideologues seeking to promote one-worldism and similar programs?

Because this is the important question, current "mental health" agitation should not be confounded with humanitarian legislation to deal with mental illness. The confusion between medically diagnosed mental disorder and politically diagnosed "frustrations" has allowed mental-health politics to ride the coattails of legitimate concern for the insane. [All organizations and professional men and women engaged in legitimate care of the mentally disturbed, and not connected with this sociometric plan, should drop the use of the term, "Mental Health," in speaking or writing about their work, to show their complete dissociation from the political program, referred to when "Mental Health" is used.]

THE ROLE OF THOSE who have been declared mentally "unhealthy" as an outgrowth of political controversy—in line with the Overstreet definition and the London manifesto—is a growing one. Some celebrated cases include the

following: GEORGE LICHNER, a student in Chicago who was sent to a psychiatrist because of deviationist behavior—George drew up a petition asking for segregated schools; FLETCHER BARTHOLOMEW, the Radio Free Europe employee who was drugged, strapped into a strait jacket and carried against his will across Europe and the United States, all because he criticized a number of RFE personnel; the FINN twins, who were committed to a solitary confinement in a Federal prison, with their sanity discredited, because they accused certain public officials of engaging in illegal activity to deprive them of their property; POVL BANG-JENSEN, the UN official accused of mental illness because he would not turn over a list of anti-Communist witnesses of the Hungarian Revolution to the UN Secretariat, where they might fall into the hands of the Communists; A. R. FITZPATRICK, a Californian, who was arraigned for irrational behavior because he vehemently opposed America's swing to collectivism and because his protests incurred the dislike of a county supervisor; WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, who was falsely accused by innuendo, of being mentally unbalanced when he testified against Alger Hiss. Additional cases could be cited.

The "mental health" gambit has become so common that the forces of the left have even found it being turned against themselves. When

Negro Professor CLENNON KING attempted to "integrate" the University of Mississippi by introducing himself there, authorities decided that he must be unbalanced, and had him placed under observation!

THUS, in Chicago, to favor segregation is mental illness; in Mississippi the definition is reversed. This is the natural end result when political definitions of mental health are substituted for clinical ones; the political authorities can simply use the charge of mental illness to enforce their views on those who disagree with them.

The "social engineers" in addition to defining their opponents as sick, have developed a number of other techniques for getting their way. "Group dynamics", as worked up at the White House Conference, was one of these. Another technique is that of obtaining "canned" samples of public opinion, then presenting these to Governmental bodies as the will of the people. The State Department, which has been using this practice for a number of years to push its program, was caught red-handed at it in 1957. Poll "engineers" were striving for answers favoring foreign aid; in addition to slanted queries, a key question was worded so that answers to it would produce a biased finding.

Inspection of the State Department poll discloses a striking resemblance to one detail of sociom-

etry's political program, which calls for a Federal Department of Human Relations, tied to miniature substructures rooted in school, home and workshop. The object of this apparatus, as described in Moreno's book, *Sociometry: An Approach to a New Political Orientation*, is to activate direct channels of communication with the "People" for the "dynamic" teachings of social integration. Public opinion, as in the State Department poll, would be shuttled past the elected House and Senate, direct to the Department of Human Relations. With group dynamics in operation, and opposing opinion bludgeoned to conformity by group psychotherapy, or expelled as mentally sick, the resulting sociometric dictatorship would have easy sailing.

In the nature of the amorphous growth of the social sciences, it is difficult to determine the precise extent of "sociometry's" influence.

Undoubtedly, millions have been spent on sociometric experiments date, and billions more hang in the balance, as programs, such as urban renewal and Mental Health, await legislative decisions. Perhaps one of the most ominous notations concerning the advance of this new discipline was a remark dropped by Moreno himself. Writing of his ideas, back in 1940, the chief sociometrist observed: "The fondest dream of my youth has come true, they are already used anonymously in many places."

Too long has this subject been obscured by hysterical charges and counter-charges, and too often have its dangers been dismissed as the imaginings of the excitable. It is time that responsible men and women took a long, stern look at the phenomenon of social engineering. They must decide if it is molding the kind of America in which they want their children to live.

A "New" New Yorker

The day after the lack of a quorum prevented the Metropolitan Council of the tri-state New York region from voting in June on giving the Regional Plan Association (*Metro*) legal status, Amory H. Bradford, president of the RPA and chairman of the Press Communications Committee of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, announced that John P. Keith has been appointed Executive Director. This appointment brings to the tri-state region a "1313" man—that is, Mr. Keith is named in the "1313" Booklet as the ASPA (American Society for Public Administration) assistant director. He resigned his position in Chicago to come here. (ASPA is just around the corner, on the University of Chicago Campus, from 1313 E. 60th. ASPA address is 6042 Kimbark avenue, Chicago.) A Californian writes: "You lucky people to have been blessed with Keith! Wonder why California didn't get him? We think we get *everything!*" Probably the reason California missed this big blessing is that the commissioners of the New York tri-state area are not falling into line the way the Regional Plan Association had "planned."

Liveliest Town In Texas

Rome had its wolf; Lucerne, its lion; Lubbock has Pete, the Prairie Dog.

by Henry N. Ferguson

LUBBOCK, one of the fast-growing cities of West Texas, stands on the site of what was the greatest of all prairie dog towns—a vast rodent city, which—scientists estimate—contained as many as 400 million prairie dogs at the turn of the century. But the millions of prairie dogs that used to frisk over the plains have all but disappeared, their fate much the same as that of the great bison herds.

Lubbock—with humor and pride and a good bit of Texas “savvy”—has adopted what remains of the prairie dog community. Once considered the scourge of the Southwest, these pint-sized relatives of the woodchuck now carry on in pampered style. The Chamber of Commerce points out that more than a million people come each year to see the prairie dogs.

Termed “the lovable rodent,” Pete, the Prairie Dog, appears

prominently on city brochures, inviting the world to come and share in the joys of Lubbock. Visitors learn of the esteem in which he is held when they come upon a dignified sign:

PRAIRIE DOG TOWN

POPULATION ?

\$500 FINE FOR MOLESTING

PRAIRIE DOGS

Although the “town” is not on a main route of the tourist hordes, travelers gladly detour to enjoy the antics of the rollicking residents.

A visitor to Prairie Dog Town is likely to encounter a tall, slightly stooped man, whose lean face is shaded by a big hat with a floppy brim. He probably will be out walking among the “dogs” with a proprietary air, for this is Kennedy N. Clapp, officially Chairman of Lubbock’s Park and Recreation Commission, but better known as the Mayor of Prairie Dog Town. With a big assist from his four-legged friends, he has made this rodent community the attraction it is today. He likes nothing better than to lead a group of visitors through his domain, and it is a tour without a dull moment.

The dog town is inside the city limits—almost in the shadow of Lubbock’s ever-expanding skyline—in Mackenzie State Park, 547 acres of which the city leases from the state and operates as a city park. A low, concrete block wall encloses a six-acre expanse of level, green prairie. Earth mounds a foot high

dot the green, marking the underground homes of the citizens.

Dozens of dogs may be seen sitting upright on the mounds, on the lookout for danger and ready to sound the alarm. Others are feeding energetically on thick Bermuda grass, grown for them. Pulling a tuft of the grass, Pete sits on his haunches and chews rapidly, clutching the grass in one paw like a child chewing on a stick of candy.

The rodents chase each other in spirited play, which may end in a fight. The battles last only a few seconds; then the combatants separate and walk away as though nothing had happened. Some, meanwhile, will be digging new holes, while others repair their present mounds.

The town is about as noisy as it is busy. Frequently a prairie dog rises from all fours to a standing position on its hind feet, front paws held high. From this position it emits an ecstatic "Wheeeel," as though glad to be alive. Others nearby bark a saucy retort. The bark of a prairie dog is something of a high-pitched yip, and the pup puts all he's got into it, popping his tail for added emphasis with every yip.

Comical, in appearance, Pete is a grayish-brown color; he is 12 to 15 inches long and weighs two to three pounds. His eyes are set at the top of his head, like those of a frog, enabling him to peek out of his hole without exposing himself. His ridiculous-looking tail is only three

inches long and has a black tip.

Early settlers were not long in discovering that agriculture and prairie dogs just didn't mix. War was declared and the bug-eyed creatures were gassed and poisoned to the point of extermination. In 1938 a government agent was looking for some poison with which to kill the last of these natives of the prairie. There were only two holes left in the vicinity, and each hole contained two dogs—the remnant of the 400 million that had populated the area less than a half century before.

"Why not let them be?" Clapp suggested. "In ten years they'll be a big attraction around here."

THAT WAS THE BEGINNING of Lubbock's modern Prairie Dog Town. It was also the beginning of trouble for benefactor Clapp. He learned that the pesky varmints had a well developed technique of sabotage.

"The little rascals set up shop down at the golf course," he recalls. "They dug two holes right on one of the greens. I knew I had to confine 'em somehow."

Clapp sought help from various zoos. The Bronx Zoo in New York City had tried prairie dogs once and officials were still jittery from the experience. Their dogs had promptly dug out of the enclosure and spread over the zoo. A hired trapper had spent a whole summer trapping them. The National Zoo

in Washington suggested that Clapp try chicken wire buried in the ground.

Trial and error methods finally proved that the best fencing was heavy steel mesh, 30 inches above ground and 18 below. It seems that a prairie dog will dig under a wall, but when it meets a mesh wire it becomes nonplused and digs elsewhere.

Clapp also started doing research. He learned that Pete's home is an L-shaped burrow descending almost vertically from 12 to 21 feet and then extending horizontally from six to 15 feet. Three to six feet below the surface, there is a small room which Clapp calls the "barking room and turntable." When alarmed, the dog dives into this room and barks defiance. If the enemy appears at the mouth of the hole the prairie dog dashes to safer depths.

AN OLD WESTERN LEGEND is: in every prairie dog town there is one hole reaching down to water. This is untrue. Like desert rodents, these creatures subsist entirely without water, the necessary moisture being obtained from the green food they eat. A thick turf of Bermuda grass is maintained in the dog town with the aid of fertilizer and a sprinkling system. This constitutes the only food of the animals.

In April, the old dogs come out with the young, and the whole family sits around the mouth of the

hole. There is an average of three to four pups to a litter. This is the time of year when the town is the liveliest. Although the parents try to maintain some sort of discipline, the young romp all over the place.

"They play just like kittens," says Clapp.

In the evening, other residents of Prairie Dog Town appear: small, burrowing owls, called dog owls, poke their heads from old, abandoned dogholes or stand stiffly at attention near the mounds.

"Another old tale," remarks Clapp, "is that the prairie dog, the owl and the rattlesnake all live in the same hole in perfect comradeship. This is not true. They do use the same holes but not at the same time.

"If an owl gets into a hole where prairie dogs are living, feathers will fly. And the dogs give out with a special signal when a snake comes around. When that snake alarm sounds the dogs come from all directions. They sure get excited. If the snake darts into a hole, the dogs start filling it with dirt."

Amused and informed, the tourists linger, watching comical, bug-eyed Pete, his kith and kin. Finally, Mayor Clapp indicates that the tour is over, the saga ended, and they go on their way.

Whatever Lubbock's future may be—and its citizens predict great things for the western city—a part of its fame will be due to Prairie Dog Town.

*Big wheat growers parlay acreage restrictions
into huge loop-hole profits—at YOUR expense*

ARE WE FACING A WHEAT REBELLION?

by Ken Kluherz



WHEN WILL WE STOP wasting workers' wages on well-heeled wheatgrowers? Wage-earners are becoming increasingly wary of the billion dollar boon-doggie, paid for by their withholding tax but accruing to the benefit of wealthy wheatgrowers.

A Michigan farmer, although unknowingly, has brought the wacky wheat surplus program more clearly into focus in the eyes of the wage earner. At the same time, the wheat farmer has become aware of his own precarious position in public opinion.

Stanley Yankus, the Michigan farmer, fined \$5,072.00 for allegedly violating Federal agricultural control laws, has captured considerable newspaper space during the past winter.

He consistently had spurned Government hand-outs. He had raised more wheat than his quota

permitted (set by local farmers). He grew it to feed his chickens and not for marketing. Secretary of Agriculture Benson defended Yankus, calling his plight "deplorable" and said the law was "unfair and unsound" and should be eliminated. "The economics of the farm problem are simple," said Benson. "The politics are somewhat more baffling."

Yankus refused to pay his penalty so that in the ensuing fight he might prove to his own satisfaction whether the U.S. is really a country where a man can grow what he pleases without bureaucratic let or hindrance.

Yankus' indictment got a loud Amen from most wheat farmers, wheat farm landlords and members of the grain trade who own and operate elevators storing Government surplus wheat. On the other hand, it is considered unjust

by practically everyone who isn't on the receiving end of the gigantic Government give-away program.

Typical of wheat country reaction was an editorial in the *Hutchinson* (Kansas) *News*. Yankus had announced he was moving to Australia. The *Hutchinson News* editorialized "Goodbye, Stanley—Good Riddance." It ranked him with such men who have recently defied tax laws as a matter of principle, as the Governor of Utah who refused to pay taxes because he opposed foreign aid; and the pacifist minister who refused to pay taxes because so much of the Federal budget is for the works of war.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS felt wheat restrictions on Yankus had not been strict enough. The *News* said Yankus represented a "garden-plot wheat grower," the very sort who had "brought about the costly surplus.

"For five years, until last year, Kansas, the greatest wheat-growing state, had no responsibility for wheat surplus; it produced well below its normal yield. But the climate which made West Kansas too dry for good crops made the traditional, non-wheat areas just dry enough for bumper yields; and the price supports designed to keep the high plains solvent looked lush to the ex-truck gardeners of the east and upper midwest.

"If wheat production must be restricted, it seems logical that restric-

tions fall heaviest on those areas where alternate crops are most easily and profitably grown, and that production be permitted as fully as possible in the country where wheat grows best and cheapest."

On Yankus' side, Grant Liesch, editor and publisher of the *Wilkesburg* (Pennsylvania) *Gazette*, in an open letter to Secretary Benson puts it this way "We want to hitch a ride on your big gravy train." He reviews payments of millions of dollars to farmers for *not* raising wheat and other crops, ranging from \$10,000 to individual farmers up to \$1.5 million to corporations. He notes the more than \$1 billion spent each year to store surplus crops bought from these same farmers; also, the fines levied against Yankus for raising wheat for chicken feed. Mr. Liesch admits that "Weekly newspapers are pretty expensive things to print. We should sell them for 15 cents a copy but our readers just could not stand that kind of tariff, so we sell the paper for seven cents a copy.

"What say you prop up our price by paying us the eight cents a copy difference? Also, sir, it would not be too hard to print some 50,000 more copies each week than we could possibly sell. So instead of printing more than we can sell, what say you pay us 15 cents a copy for *not* printing some 40,000 copies each week?"

Liesch, tongue-in-cheek, points a choice moral: "I have nothing

against the farmers. . . . But, I am getting sick and tired of coming constantly closer to using red ink because of high taxes caused in part by paying my share of a billion dollars a year just to store surplus food! Food the farmers raised, knowing full well there was no market for it . . . That billion dollars a year could build some pretty fair colleges . . . could pay some mighty nice older people a fair sized pension."

The views of the Kansas editor and the Pennsylvania editor diverge, of course, because one is looking at the surplus situation from the viewpoint of a direct or indirect beneficiary and the other sees it purely from the viewpoint of his income tax being partly used for wheat and other crop subsidy payments.

(Indirect benefits might include owning wheat farm land; holding stock in storage elevators housing Government surplus wheat; or a multitude of other items that cause an increase in an individual's or corporation's income because of circulation of Government subsidy dollars.)

Wheat farmers are considered the "Cadillac class" of Agriculture by the working man, and not without considerable justification. Scores of wheat farmers live in the most expensive homes in their respective agricultural towns and commute to the farm in late model Cadillacs. The two-car garage in many cases

is no longer adequate. Some have three car garages, with personal and commuting vehicles parked at the curb because there is not room for all in the garage.

Wheat farmers by the hundreds enjoy extended winter vacations in Arizona, California and Florida. Ordinarily, such personal luxuries would be of no concern to anyone; but the working taxpayer is commencing to think it is some of his business as it is obvious he is helping pay for room-service.

A member of the Kansas Wheat Commission, in addressing a Rotary Club in early March cautiously commented "We must do something to move some of this surplus wheat or we face a citizens' revolt".

IN EARLY FEBRUARY, on a business trip to California, I was delayed two hours at road-side in the Salt River Canyon just East of Globe, Arizona, because of dynamiting on a road construction project. Close by, in the line behind me, were two identical 1959 Cadillacs. I strolled a bit in the luxurious Arizona sun. Then, I talked to the driver of the Cadillac nearest. I learned he was a Midwest wheat farmer and he and his wife were Phoenix-bound for a winter vacation. I brought up the subject of the wheatgrowers' public relations.

Wheat farmers luxury homes and expensive cars, he said, raised grave doubts in minds of the less affluent taxpayer as to the necessity of con-

tinued wheat subsidy and loan programs.

He defended his personal privilege of living his own life and spending his money according to his own dictates, but, nevertheless, was concerned about his neighbors' opinion to the extent that he planned either to store or sell his car in Phoenix and return home by air.

Furthermore, his wife's Cadillac would be dry-docked for the coming summer. He planned to commute to the farm via pick-up truck and get her a less expensive car.

Sauntering a little farther down the line-up of cars, I engaged in conversation the driver of the identical Cadillac. He was a Midwest cattleman and freely discussed both the cattle and wheat business. He scorned the wheatgrower for his ill-gotten gains from the Federal treasury. Speaking for himself he said "Beef is not subsidized . . . what I have, I earned myself . . . my car, my winter vacation . . . taxpayers didn't give me the money to buy them and my personal affairs are strictly my own business . . . and what's more . . . I pay a whopping big income tax which is partly used to support the wheat farmer." Even among fellow agriculturists it seems the wheat farmer is losing face.

Another indication of guilty conscience is the worry of the Mennonites in Kansas. Mennonites figure largely in the agricultural his-

tory of Kansas. Persecuted for centuries in foreign lands they migrated to America in great numbers in the late 1800's. A people of deep religious convictions they were seeking a land where they could follow their religious beliefs without persecution.

THE Kansas Government, trying to encourage immigration, passed an act in 1847 exempting them from military service. Almost immediately 400 grateful Mennonite families (1900 people) purchased 60,000 acres of land from the new Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. This group alone brought with them \$2,250,000 in gold.

Also with them they brought scores of earthenware jars filled with precious Turkey seed wheat from the steppes of Russia. The Turkey hard wheat proved adaptable to the Kansas climate and made it "The Wheat State".

In the diary of one of those 1874 Mennonites is written, "The Lord in heaven has presented us with our first harvest in America. From 18 acres wheat, 140 bushels."

This immigrant farmer was praising God for a wheat crop averaging a mere seven and three-fourths bushels per acre.

No wheatgrower would write that in his diary today. The wheat would go unharvested as a complete failure while the farmer sped to collect his full share of Government crop insurance, grateful nei-

ther to God nor the Government for his benefits.

Present day Mennonites worry about the morality of accepting money for *not* raising the wheat their forebears introduced. They raise other crops but they don't refuse the wheat subsidy. Where the early Mennonites contributed \$2,250,000 in gold to the Kansas economy; ironically, their descendants sap it by accepting contributions deducted from wage-earners' pay checks.

THE KANSAS Industrial Development Commission, in an Industrial brochure, claims Kansas is the Nation's largest wheat producing state. One look at the mammoth grain storage elevators that pattern the Kansas plains and one is convinced.

In Hutchinson, Kansas, the self-proclaimed "Wheat Capitol," is an elevator owned by the Farmers Co-op having a storage capacity of 17 million bushels in its 1,000 bins. One-half mile long, with a headhouse an astonishing 230 feet in the air, this Kansas skyscraper dominates the landscape. A paint job last year required 9,000 gallons of paint—enough to paint 1,500 five-room homes. Employees working in the gallery on "top-side" use bicycles for transportation. The Hutchinson Chamber of Commerce, recognizing it as a tourist attraction, arranged with the farmer owners for daily sightseeing tours.

It is the world's largest grain elevator and it epitomizes the wanton waste of Government funds in storing surplus wheat. Grain storing means huge profits at little risk, and it has set off an explosive expansion of wheat storage facilities, not only in Kansas, but throughout the Midwest. Government surplus wheat and wheat pledged under the Commodity Credit Corporation loans are the twin fuses that set off the bin boom.

Demand for wheat elevators is so great that some contractors have building commitments as far ahead as 1961. Operators who want to build must wait their turn to find a contractor. Heavy demand has led to building specialization. Some contractors build only horizontal, steel storage buildings—others the vertical, concrete type.

Contractors operate on a 'round the clock, year 'round basis. Once elevator construction is started there is no stopping, day or night, until completed. As fast as one is completed the builder starts another structure elsewhere.

Skylines change rapidly and continuously throughout the Midwest. At Nelson, Nebraska, (population 810) the skyline had remained unchanged since 1890, when the Nuckolls county courthouse with its tall spire was built on a main street hill. All other buildings are below treetop level. The storage boom had been building up in Nelson for several years, but of the

horizontal type. Served by only one spur railroad, the town is running short of suitable sites for grain storage. The Farmers Co-operative Association, in building additional storage in 1959, had to go to the vertical type which requires much less ground space. The elevator, completed in March, 1959, has made the first change in the Nelson skyline in 69 years and dramatizes what is happening in the wheat country.

JUST HOW RICH is the storage gravy? Compare construction costs with Government storage payments. The horizontal type of storage can be constructed at a price under 30 cents per storage bushel. The vertical, concrete type can be constructed for about 50 cents per bushel.

Under present law, Commercial storage companies are paid 16.79 cents per bushel per year. Thus two full years of storage will completely pay for the horizontal building and three years rentals will pay the full construction cost of the vertical type.

Can such a bonanza be found elsewhere on a building investment? By comparison, some of the large chain stores custom-build business buildings to suit their exact merchandising needs. Then, preferring to have their capital invested in merchandise, the chain operators offer the buildings for sale at about the actual cost price. The purchaser

signs a 10-year lease with the chain store which returns his investment in 10 years. This rate of return is considered an excellent investment. The larger chain stores actually have waiting lists of investors wanting to purchase their new buildings under the 10 year lease plan.

But—the United States Government using your tax money, pays the investor in storage elevators a 100 per cent return in two and three years. The wage-earner and all others who pay income tax not only pay for the surplus wheat but pay for the storage elevators again and again.

Enriching the storage gravy is a fringe benefit of seven and one-half cents a bushel "receiving charge" paid to all commercial operators. Finally, the storage contract with a liberal government allows another three fourths cent per bushel when the wheat is shipped out—if ever. The final three-fourths cent may never be realized, however, if figures released by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City are reasonably accurate.

In its January *Monthly Review*, the FRB analyzes the 1959 wheat outlook: "The wheat supply for the marketing year beginning July 1, 1958, is about 2,350 million bushels. This supply consists of a carryover at the beginning of the year of 880 million bushels, estimated production of 1,460 million bushels, and imports of 10 million bushels.

"Domestic demand for the 1958-

59 marketing year is expected to be about 610 million bushels and approximately 430 million bushels will be exported. In order to move United States wheat into export, prices must be at the world market level. Because domestic wheat prices exceed the world prices, this can be accomplished only by use of export payments. In addition, exports have been increased by special Government programs, including sales for foreign currencies, barter, and various donation programs. Of the total wheat exports in 1957-58, 62 per cent moved under these special programs.

"After giving consideration to all factors pertaining to prospective supplies and disappearance, it appears that carryover on July 1, 1959, will total about 1,310 million bushels. A carryover of this size would establish a new record high and would be 430 million bushels above a year earlier".

WITH 62 PER CENT of the wheat moving into export market on give-away or partial give-away deals, still another part of your tax money is contributed to the overall wheat program. Is it any wonder that the tax-paying non-beneficiary of the wheat program is looking down his nose at the wheatgrower? And also is beginning to look questioningly at the storage free-loader?

With the almost certain prospects of a new record high storage of 1,310 million bushels of wheat on

July 1, 1959, a 'round the clock building program to store the ever increasing flood of wheat must continue feverishly. The question then becomes—where do we go from here?

The Federal Reserve Bank shows us a dismal clue. In their words "looking forward to the 1959-60 marketing year, it appears that about 55 million acres of wheat will be harvested in 1959. If the 1956-1958 average yield should be obtained, production in 1959 would be about 1,265 million bushels. A crop of this size would again exceed domestic requirements and exports by about 200 million bushels, which would result in a carryover of around 1,500 million bushels on July 1, 1960."

This prediction is based on the premise "if the 1956-58 average yield should be obtained." With the ever increasing per acre yield due to research in plant breeding, fertilizers and better farming methods it seems a foregone conclusion, that by 1960 wheatgrowers will be harvesting bigger average yields than in 1956. Too, we may be entering a new railroad building era. Miles of trackage may have to be laid just to provide railroad siding sites for more wheat storage elevators.

Labor has been criticized severely by the farm bloc for demanding and getting so many "fringe" benefits. Let's take a look at some which accrue to the wheat farmer.

A growing wheat crop makes

good pasture for livestock. When properly pastured the grain yield is actually increased. The Government gives cash benefits on the grain without taking into account the additional income of the wheat farmer from pasturage. Thus the subsidized wheatgrower is in direct competition with the free enterprise cattleman. A round-robin tax results: pays part of his income to the wheatgrower so the wheatgrower can compete with the cattleman!

Prior to World War II milo (grain sorghum) was not an important crop. When the wheat program got up a full head of steam milo burgeoned. A reduction of wheat acreage (but remember—not a reduction of total yield) left idle acres in the wheat belt. Much of this idle acreage was planted to milo, which the Agricultural lobby managed to get into the over-all farm support program. Milo's 1958 Government support price was a lucrative \$1.83 per cwt.

AS A FEED GRAIN, corn is about five per cent more effective in the feedlot than milo. A cock-eyed farm program brought thousands upon thousands of bushels of inferior milo feed grain into direct competition with corn—a fact not appreciated in the Corn belt.

In early March, Secretary Benson announced the milo support price would be reduced to \$1.52 per cwt. Rep. Floyd J. Breeding (Dem., Kan.) protested "This means that

the only hope we have for saving farmers from economic disaster is to ask Congress to change the formula upon which the feed grain price support is figured."

"Economic Disaster" to whom? The milo farmer? A drop in the price of milo would surely not ruin all of agriculture. Moreover, a genuine milo farmer is pure myth. He could only be a farmer that can be classed as a "milo farmer"; he is only a big wheat grower turned to milo growing as a sideline so he can dip his other hand into the Federal feed bag. Subsidized milo is just one example of fringe benefits to wheatgrowers.

A favorite whipping-boy of the big wheatgrowers is the exempted 15 acre grower. (Yankus was one of these.) He is responsible, says big wheatgrowers, for the 1,310 million bushel wheat surplus. There is a small element of truth to the accusation. Due to competition from the government-supported inferior milo feed grain, small farmers found that growing their usual small grain crops was unprofitable. Taking advantage of the 15 acre exemption in the wheat program, they began raising the allowable 15 acres of wheat.

The big wheatgrower, turned milo grower, complained, although he practically had forced the small farmer to become a 15 acre wheat man. It's not a case of the pot calling the kettle black. The big wheatgrower with a cash benefit of say

\$150,000 begrudges the small farmer his measly \$150 from Uncle Sam's gravy bowl.

Cappers Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, a monthly farm publication, recognizing the American people's deteriorating respect for the farmer, undertook early in 1959 a huge public relations program in the farmers' behalf, and published a booklet entitled "What City People Should Know About Farmers" which gives a good summary of the farm situation.

Although *Cappers* is a general farm publication, it might be reasonable to assume that a good part of their concern is for the wheat-grower since the magazine is published in the capitol city of the "Wheat State"; also, that all of agriculture—particularly the cattleman—is not subsidized by the Government and not as badly in need of a public relations program as the wheatgrower.

The booklet begins "Here is the Core of the Farm Problem"—in any normal peacetime year farmers can produce more than the market will take at fair prices to everyone concerned.

"The reason is that we have, thru research, education, and the application of mechanical power to agriculture, created a whole new way of producing farm products. The revolution is still going on. In the past 18 years farmers have boosted their efficiency as much as in the preceding 120 years."

NOW, ADMITTEDLY, these two opening paragraphs do not comprise a complete review of the "public relations" program *Cappers* has undertaken for farmers. At the risk of being criticized for taking something out of context, however, the paragraphs deserve comment.

Take their copy verbatim—except when we come to "farmers" or "farm products" let's substitute steel, autos, newspapers, tractors; even jelly beans—and see if the comment is still true.

Thus—"In any normal peacetime year, *auto* manufacturers can produce more than the market will take at fair prices to everyone concerned. The reason is that we have, thru research, education, and application of mechanical power to manufacturing (remember—Automation?) created a whole new way of producing *automobiles*. The revolution is still going on. In the past 18 years *auto* manufacturers have boosted their efficiency as much as in the preceding 120 years."

Except for the fact that we didn't have automobiles 120 years ago it still makes a reasonably accurate statement, doesn't it? It makes no difference whether you are talking about wheat or wash machines; groceries or girdles, autos or airplanes; we are in a position to produce a surplus of most anything desired. The wheat farmer, therefore, is not in a unique position. From an honest viewpoint he faces the same laws of supply and demand

as business and industry in general.

If applying cash payments and loan programs from the public treasury to wheat makes sense, The *Wilksburg Gazette* editor has a perfectly sensible proposition. If his capabilities have exceeded his market, then why not pay him 15 cents each *not* to print 50,000 newspapers? And then if he insists on printing the 50,000 copies he was paid not to print anyway, build storage room for them and let the Government pay the storage too!

Cappers Farmer, in a recent issue, says "By the time you read this, more than a quarter million copies of 'What City People Should Know About Farmers' will have been distributed to city folks throughout the country." Also, "scores of weekly and daily newspapers are helping by printing this special report for their city readers." One concludes that city papers are reprinting the article for its news value or as a public service. The fact is, the papers are reprinting it as *paid* advertising.

Who is footing the advertising bill? The wheatgrowers themselves principally, plus the Farmers' co-operative grain storage associations who built the huge co-op elevators from profits received from government subsidies on surplus wheat. Its another round-robin parlay at your—the taxpayers'—expense.

The National Association of Wheatgrowers, also recognizing the precarious position their mem-

bers hold in public opinion, is promoting what they term "The Wheat Stabilization Program." In the words of Herb Hughes of Imperial, Nebraska, chairman of the farm program committee of NAWG: The program supposedly "will result in a reduction in government costs of \$178 million." Hughes says "the wheatgrowers should get credit for figuring out a workable program for wheat that would save money for the taxpayers, and at the same time take into consideration the transition from high wartime production to peacetime production and stabilize the wheat growing industry." Hughes doesn't say which war wheat's still recovering from.

CORN BELT Congressmen take a dim view of the plan because they fear it would put wheat in competition with corn as a feed grain, another milo fiasco. It seems a feeble effort on the part of the wheat farmers at best. Saving an insignificant \$178 million of taxpayers' money is not the answer. The answer lies in getting the wheat grower completely off the worker's back.

Whether there is a sincere desire on the part of the wheatgrowers and politicians actually to solve the wheat surplus problem is partly answered by a plan of the Atomic Energy Commission. AEC means to build an atomic power plant at Hallam, Nebraska, in which radiation will "pasteurize wheat and

meat." Wheat so treated, it is claimed, should keep longer in storage.

Now—just how long do we plan to store wheat? Ancient Egyptians put wheat in tombs about the time of King Tut, some of which, when removed in the twentieth century, was still usable. Some of it even germinated. Do you mean to store wheat literally forever? If not—why pasteurize it?

Finally, the narrow-mindedness and complete insincerity of the wheat grower and the wheat belt politician is exemplified by a resolution introduced in the final minutes of the Kansas Legislature in March, 1959. Federal law provides a minimum wage of \$1.00 an hour in Inter-State commerce. The Wheat State had introduced a bill establishing a state minimum wage of 75 cents an hour but the resolution specifically exempted from even the sub-marginal minimum wage in the Resolution "*Agricultural employees, apprentices, learners, messengers, handicapped persons, news-*

boys and babysitters." The same wheatgrowers who collect millions of dollars from the public treasury are apparently unwilling to pay the "hired man" any more than a babysitter's wages. Such cynical selfishness on the part of rural America merely adds fuel to the rebellion fire.

A Wheat Rebellion may be nearer than we think. By 1960, the wheat belt political candidate, gearing his campaign to court the farm vote, may get exactly that—nothing more. All other taxpayers, seeing the ever increasing financial favoritism to the wheatgrower in minimum wage benefits, soil bank payments, Government cash for not raising wheat, loans and storage gravy—plus all the other unpublicized fringe benefits—may rebel and vote for a candidate with a broader view regardless of his political party.

Day by day, the question becomes more pertinent:

"When will we stop wasting workers' wages on well-heeled wheatgrowers?"

A Peril to Enterprise

Vast and uncontrolled powers over the life and activity of the American people are being vested in government commissions. The Interstate Commerce Commission has control of the railroads. The Federal Reserve Board is to have control of banks and bankers and of the credits of the country. The Trade Commission is to command the disclosure of the private affairs of all industry, with the tremendous power of blackmail, destruction of credit, and ruin, which that involves. The Internal Revenue Bureau may carry inquisitorial proceedings into the private affairs of every individual. We are rapidly pressing towards the point where if enterprise is to live it must curry favor of government, and thrift must follow fawning.

—SENATOR ELIHU ROOT (*Leslie's Weekly*, September 17, 1914)

critical

A LOOK AT TELEVISION

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by William S. Schlamm

Excerpts from an article in *American Opinion*

FOR THOSE HAPPY PEOPLE who don't take politics seriously, the great event of 1959 may be the collapse of American television. . . . The cumulative blunder in Europe cannot do more damage to the fiber of America than can the fatuity of the entertainment industry, which has attained a monopoly on American imagination.

The effect of TV on the American character outweighs all other influences. With few exceptions, all American homes are wired to TV's increasingly imbecile radiation. Statisticians estimate that "the average American" between six and 90 spends an average of 20 hours a week staring at the TV screen—one half as much time as he works for a living, two-thirds as much time as he passes in schools, 20 times more than he meditates in church. I would have to use astronomical figures to estimate the ratio between the time spent in front of TV and the time the average American wastes on considering his society's, and his own, political fate.

We had better get used to the fact that TV supplies most of the visual, intellectual, moral, and emo-

tional stimulation of our age. What people think, believe, desire, dream, and reject comes to them from the TV screen—most certainly not from the printed page, from human conversation, from moral instruction or even from the movies. If you made the superhuman decision to see all movies Hollywood produces in a year, you could do it in about 450 hours, or eight hours a week. . . . The sum total of the "entertainment" TV offers is 400 times the output of Hollywood.

. . . TV's intellectual and artistic debacle in 1959 is worse than the gloomiest prophet could have expected; and even the professionally optimistic executives of the industry no longer hide a panicky concern. No cautious man would ever say that, in 1959, TV has reached bottom; we have not seen the TV of 1960 yet. But this country is submerged, for 18 hours a day, in a flood of scandalous inanity.

. . . American TV journalism, quite rightly personified in Edward R. Murrow's voice of doom and in his jerky leftism, might even justify a suspicion that a conspiracy is at work. From Eric Sevareid to

Chet Huntley, from Brinkley to Cronkite, Howard K. Smith, Bob Trout and John Daly—there is not a single celebrated American TV commentator whose leftist bias would not show. And yet, I have arrived at the conclusion that there might not be a single Communist in the bevy. Rather, they all are touchingly primitive copies of Adlai Stevenson—whom intellectually underprivileged and sinfully overpaid dummies ecstatically admire as a “sophisticated egghead.”

... And with this we have touched one of television's bleeding wounds: the industry is no longer concerned with the world, but only with itself. It is as if American newspapers should fill their pages with shop-talk about the limited wonders of newspaper-making.

TELEVISION was born with one and only one promise: that the miracle of electronics could bring the whole world, the real world, the throbbingly pulsating world, into the living room. Whenever TV was great in the past, it was approaching this one goal—to expand our puny private dimensions into an awareness of the world's complex reality. Whether it was a memorable report on an exceptional ball game or the unforgettable newsreels about the Hungarian revolution, whatever I can remember of years of TV consummation was always in the realm of urgent reality.

This year's TV debacle, it seems

to me, is the just reward for the industry's accelerated march into meaningless escapism. TV, mind you, does not try to escape from excitement, thrills and kicks; on the contrary, it seeks them more than ever—provided they have nothing to do with the reality that surrounds us.

... We have reached a point, where, without any doubt, a most commendable and most exciting part of the TV menu consists of the old movies: After ten years of exploring unlimited new frontiers, TV retreats to the ghost towns of discarded Hollywood productions. No one could escape farther from reality. Why? I think I know the reason.

We have been moving during the last few years towards some kind of tragic global decision. In such a situation, the small sensitive minority within a busy people develops a special sense of urgency, but the overwhelming majority craves “normalcy” more than ever. And our civilization, in particular, hates “tragedy,” loathes conflict, worships “happiness.” It is, let us face it, a Pollyanna civilization. And the TV industry is its faithful servant.

The more disturbing reality has become, the more tepid and “escapist” became American TV. Anything was permissible that had no bearings on the world around us. Emptiness became the essence of the TV production—not because some conspirators deliberately falsi-

fied reality but because the whole industry was determined to escape from it. And in a vicious circle without end the enforced vacuity of TV makes its articulate "star commentators" even more contemptuous about the cowardly civilization they are supposed to serve: the more TV as a whole, engages in escapism, the more frankly do the Murrows spit in society's face.

In this sense, TV presents the most serious indictment against our civilization; but the painful and grotesque caricature of reality that becomes visible on the TV screen is merely a symbol of the escapism that permeates all of American life. The well-edited national magazines, the reputable newspapers of the nation, the public utterances of our statesmen, even the sermons of our preachers, are all a desperate exercise in irrelevancy, "optimism" and self-deceit.

AND I DON'T MEAN TO SAY that the people are being misled by their "elite." On the contrary, in this one respect the leaders of the nation do exactly what the people want them to do. Reckless thoughtlessness in the face of approaching disaster is an elementary feature of all democracies and of most repub-

lics (beginning with those of ancient Athens and Rome). My basic objection to American TV is not that it disappoints audiences but that it speaks after their mouths. What chance is there that an entertainment industry which satisfies public cravings may mend its ways? The bosses of that industry ought to understand their immense responsibilities. In their hands is a greater power of arousing this nation than in those of all other "opinion-makers" combined. If they get scared by such a power, because they are scared of reality, then TV may be the grave digger of free society.

The universal flight from the reality of rising conflict, hardly noticeable in America's politics and work-a-day life, creates a thick fog of inanity in mass entertainment—simply because the visual arts, particularly when produced in TV's horrifying volume, must express the very vacuity that is merely implied (mainly with acts of omission) on the printed page.

TV has been denied its only legitimate subject, reality. American TV mirrors a society in flight from experience. After a good look at TV, I can suggest an epitaph for our society: "This civilization died because it didn't want to be bothered."

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Newspapers Which Mislead America

We are being hurt in our foreign relations by biased newspaper reportage

by Harold Lord Varney

WHILE admittedly the American press has taken some competitive buffeting at the hands of TV and other media, it has not lost its long lead as the creator of American public opinion. The American newspaper and magazine is the No. One source-spring of most of the ideas and emotions which move Americans. What the press says today, uncritical Americans, in tens of millions, will be saying and voting tomorrow. The political news writers of *The New York Times* and the *Washington Post and Times Herald*—and the anonymous writing factory of Luce—color the very idiom of American political discussion.

Nowhere has this opinion-making power of some of our snob-minded publishers been more evident than in foreign relations. In this area, the press filters all our thinking. Most Americans, unless they are foreign-born or possess specialized knowledge, have only the haziest notions of foreign politics. In place of knowledge, their impression of foreign countries is usually emotional. There are "bad" nations

which they should hate and "good" nations which they should admire. The newspapers and magazines have identified these nations to them. National foreign policy, which is the product of public opinion, arises largely out of this vast swamp of popular misunderstanding. It has little relationship to actual American self-interest.

In its shaping of public thought, the snob press has a whole mythology which it passes on solemnly to its readers. The heroes and the devils in this mythology are a constantly changing procession. They are chosen according to the current ideological yardstick of the newspaper owner or editor.

It is easy to identify the "devils".

At the moment, Soviet Russia heads the "demon" list. But this emotional attitude could rapidly change. If the "best people" should revise their thinking on Russia, as such men as Cyrus Eaton have prematurely done, the change could come quickly. There was a precedent for such an altered national mentality in the years between 1942 and 1945 when it was almost un-

patriotic for a newspaper to tell the truth about "our noble Russian ally". The Cold War could end with surprising suddenness. When it ends we may expect to see a wild scramble of newspaper and magazine writers to find greatness and inspiration in Khrushchev's Russia and Mao Tse-tung's China.

Another of today's "devils" is Gamal Nasser. But he has not always been so excommunicated. In 1952 when—with Naguib—he expelled suety King Farouk from Egypt, he was the bright symbol of promise for Egypt's tomorrow. If he would abandon his anti-Zionism, his return to sainthood would be sharp and sudden.

General Charles De Gaulle has now regained his luster in the American press. But his career in American public opinion, as shaped by the newspapers, has been a changing and cruel zig-zag. Acclaimed as a hero in 1944 when he returned to Paris victoriously, he was undefended by American newspaperdom in 1946 when he defied the Communists and retired. During the succeeding years when he attempted to fight back against the Communists and the ineffectual French Liberals with his "Rally of the French People" he was treated by most American newspapers as a suspect fascist figure. The American press was chasing after new French heroes, particularly the contemptible Mendes-France. Only since his spectacular return to

power has the fumbling American press acknowledged that De Gaulle is actually on our side in the battle for the world. His alternate popularity and disapproval have followed largely the changing myths of newspaper-induced American opinion.

TODAY the "devils" of the snob American press, aside from the Communists, include Verwoerd of South Africa, Kassim of Iraq, Nasser of Egypt, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Somoza of Nicaragua and Batista, late of Cuba. Not one of these foreign government heads can hope to receive fair or even truthful coverage in the influential American press. Usually, when they are discussed, they are mentioned with all the implied moral disapprobation which newspapers traditionally reserve for ladies of the street.

Not quite in the doghouse, but subject to being chucked in there at a moment's notice, is a secondary group of rulers. These probationers include Chiang Kai-shek of Free China, Syngman Rhee of South Korea, Francisco Franco of Spain, Antonio de Oliveira Salazar of Portugal—and lately—Arturo Frondizi of Argentina. All these, with the exception of Frondizi, have at some time or other been hated targets of the American snob press. While not today directly in the line of fire, their acceptance is tentative. They are still subject to

occasional sniping and name-calling.

And who are the heroes?

The foreign government heads who, today, receive red carpet treatment from the Sulzbergers, the Luces, the Cowleses and the Grams include such preposterous figures as Fidel Castro of Cuba, Jawarharlal Nehru of India, Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana, Romulo Betancourt of Venezuela and, intermittently, our old friend "Bung Karno" Sukarno of Indonesia. If it is difficult to find a pattern in this surrealist nightmare of favorites, the explanation can be found in the fact that all of them successfully fought rivals in their countries who are on the index of the *Times* and company. They are lay figures of the snob press imagination who symbolize abroad the ideologies which the editors are ardently press-agenting at home.

We have only to consider this list of "devils" and "heroes" to realize how irresponsible American foreign policy, as defined by the snob press, has now become.

To base American foreign policy, not upon the hard facts of national self interest, but upon capricious editorial office choices, is an attitude which would have seemed sheer lunacy to an older generation of Americans. And yet this is the folly to which 1959 America has conformed.

The ever-descending curve of American prestige abroad has accurately registered this substitution

of Times Square for Foggy Bottom as the decision point of our foreign policy.

LET US TAKE a specific situation which is desperately important to American safety, and in which the press has deliberately betrayed the cause of truth. This is Latin America.

The veriest tyro in the State Department knows that United States leadership in this hemisphere hangs perilously upon that narrow thread of the goodwill of a few key national leaders. These leaders, until recently, comprised such presidents as Batista of Cuba, Duvalier of Haiti, Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Somoza of Nicaragua, Perez-Jimenez of Venezuela, Camargo of Columbia, Ydigoras-Fuentes of Guatemala, Kubitschek of Brazil and Lopez Mateos of Mexico. So delicate is the balance in Latin American politics that United States self-interest demands the strictest American neutrality in revolutionary situations. None of the Latin American rulers who vote with us in the OAS or the UN, and who make United States hegemony possible, represents a government which resembles our own. Some of the friendly governments shade toward outright dictatorship or enforced one-party rule. Nevertheless, they are our friends in a troubled situation. The most elementary common sense should tell Americans to keep out of the

internal politics of these, our allies.

Regrettably, the reverse has been our policy. Under the insistence of the snob press, spearheaded by *The New York Times*, the United States has virtually placed itself at the head of a crusade to change the form of government of most of its friends in Latin America. Throwing its influence about recklessly, particularly in the Caribbean countries, the United States has performed the dubious feat of helping anti-Americans supplant pro-Americans in two countries, Cuba and Venezuela, and is in the process of helping pro-Communists overthrow America's friends in two other countries, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. In all this succession of folly the role of the press has been primary.

As we have told in a previous article (AMERICAN MERCURY, January, 1959) the Castro revolution in Cuba was hothoused to victory, from the feeblest beginnings, by the unashamed press-agency of *The New York Times*. Later, the Luce publications, and the CBS facilities of Edward R. Murrow joined enthusiastically in the act. At no time, during the two years that the *Times* was building up Castro into an admired libertarian, did it warn its leaders of the dark Communist forces which were lurking in the background of the 26th of July movement and which have now come out into the open. At no time did it point out that President Ba-

tista, whom it was smearing, was a 100 per cent supporter of American interests, while Castro was not. All these overriding considerations were waived aside as unimportant in order to wage an ideological war against a friendly Caribbean government. When Batista found himself hardpressed to oppose the Castro forces, the United States—with the acclaim of the press—shut off American military supplies to his armies. A similar maneuver by General Marshall in China in 1946, it will be remembered, doomed Chiang Kai-shek to defeat by the Communists.

LIKEWISE, in Venezuela, Romulo Betancourt, after a life-time of subservience to the Communist apparatus, suddenly loomed up as America's choice for president of that strategic country, to the shrill acclaim of the American snob press. The man whom Betancourt supplanted, Marco Perez-Jimenez, had been so staunch an American friend that President Eisenhower, at the recommendation of his brother Milton, conferred the Order of Merit upon him in 1954.

Spearheading the mischief-making in Latin America is a smug organization, controlled by Americans, the Inter-American Press Association. Including practically all American newspapermen who have the Latin American beat, this Association has shamelessly engaged in activities designed to discredit

friends of the United States among Latin American rulers.

Preoccupied with the single issue—freedom of the press—the Association has mobilized virtually every Latin American reporter and writer into the ideological movement to “overthrow dictators.” Its activities reached the nadir of hypocrisy when Jules Dubois, its most active member, constituted himself the No. 1 American press agent for Fidel Castro, the bloodiest dictator in Cuba’s history, and wrote a misleading Castro biography, rearranging his facts to prove that Castro was an “anti-Communist.”

EQUALLY CULPABLE has been the record of the press on Far East coverage. More deliberate propaganda and less factual news has been distributed by the American snob press on China, India and other Far East trouble spots than in any other area. The result is that American thinking on the Far East has been rooted not in policy but in emotion. The emotions change from year to year.

One of the most shameful chapters in the history of American journalism was the smear job which was done on Chiang Kai-shek between the years 1943 and 1949. The fact that the job was perpetrated by ill-informed foreign correspondents—who got their leads in the booby-trap of Chou En-lai’s friendly Chungking headquarters—does

not detract from the historic enormity of the offense. In demolishing Chiang Kai-shek in the public mind, the press of the mid-forties was destroying the last chance to save 450,000,000 Chinese from Communism. It was, perhaps, dooming America’s chances of victory in some future World War III. And yet a large part of the American press rushed enthusiastically into this journalistic lynching party without a thought of the fearful consequences to America which would inevitably result.

But the irony of the Far East situation is that a section of the American press is getting ready to do it again. There are increasing signs that important newspapers and magazines are preparing for a “recognize Red China” offensive. Such newspapers as the *Washington Post* and *Times Herald*, the *New York Post*, and such magazines as Mr. Cowles’ *Look* are already putting out feelers on recognition. *The New York Times*, whose record on China reporting has been good, is now running “think pieces” by Nathaniel Peffer and Chester Bowles to soften up public opinion on Red China. Once the State Department weakens on passports for American newspapermen for Red China, we may expect to see a whole new stable of “China experts” sending back glowing stories of the virtues of Red China. The press will make the same mistake twice.

When we shift to the Middle East

we find another fetid situation in American press coverage. Here the situation is blurred hopelessly by the fatal bias of the State Department, and most newspaper publishers, in favor of Israel against the Arabs. Any American reporter who dared to send back truthful reporting from Cairo, or Beirut, or Tel Aviv would be in danger of swift decapitation by the newspaper front office.

Although America has been alerted to Russian interest in the Arab world by Khrushchev's exultant cry "There goes the Middle East," the American press continues to play games with Middle East coverage by slanting most of the news to exaggerate the importance of Israel in the total picture. A painful example of the sloppiness of American press reporting in this area was given a year ago when Kassim overthrew King Faisal in Iraq. On the eve of the successful revolution, American newspapers were firmly assuring the American public that Iraq was safely attached to the West. The old crop of reporters who could win the confidence of the Arabs and send back truthful news about the actual conditions has been weeded out by the home editors in favor of reporters with pipelines to Ben Gurion. As a result the American people remain grossly and dangerously ill-informed concerning one of the most politically sensitive areas in the present world.

YET ANOTHER part of the world where pre-digested editorial policies prevent honest and factual field reporting is South Africa. Not since the victory of Dr. Malan and the Nationalists in 1948 has any major American newspaper or magazine attempted to give a sympathetic presentation of the case for the Afrianders in their homeland. Every magazine article has either been written by a rabid opponent of the Nationalist regime, or by an American observer who saw what he wanted to see in South Africa. Recently, the deep freeze in the American press has been extended to the Dominion Party in Rhodesia. When *The New York Times* picked out a representative as roving reporter in South Africa its choice fell upon Milton Bracker, hardly an objective reporter, if we may judge by his record in the Latin American area. What the American snob press refuses to concede is that men of good will, in other parts of the world, may choose to handle their domestic problems in a manner quite different from that favored in the United States.

The continual carping and hostility of the press against South Africa—and now Rhodesia—has the effect of inducing distrust of the United States in an area which has been traditionally friendly.

By such slanted and misleading reporting, where ideologies differ, the American press is doing a seri-

ous disservice to America's foreign relations. It is making the task of our already irresolute State Department infinitely harder. It is conveying to millions of potential American friends abroad that the United States does not wholeheartedly accept their friendship unless they are willing to accept the political tutelage of papa-knows-best editors and publishers who guide American public opinion.

IN A WORLD rocked by uncertainties and perils, the United States cannot afford the luxury of a trouble-breeding and preachy press. It cannot carry the load of such a newspaper as *The New York Times*, which single-handedly declares journalistic war upon a friendly and needed foreign government. It cannot hope to win against a single-minded Communist world when its organs of public information are irresponsibly working to stultify realistic American foreign policy.

In a period of war, the nation

recognizes the necessity of restraints upon the absolute freedom of the press. Even though a cold war is raging, no one favors legal restraints today. Instead, it is the duty of the press to impose voluntary restraints upon itself to avoid truth-distortion and news column editorializing which will mislead national public opinion.

The smug big-circulation newspapers and magazines which principally influence public opinion are imposing no such responsible restraints upon themselves. They are slashing out irresponsibly in their efforts to pay off ideological grudges. In innumerable cases they are weakening and stultifying the attempts of the State Department to promote national self-interest.

There is a name for such attempts to wreck Government foreign policy when perpetrated by private individuals. We call it treason. In consciously misinforming and misleading American public opinion, our privileged press is coming very near to earning that epithet.

Mediterranean Pact

The Listener (in Europe) writes: "The East German radio appeared to place much credence in a report from Athens that the United States 'feared it would be unable to evade a disengagement in central Europe' and that . . . it was trying to create a 'Mediterranean Pact' in order to counter 'British proposals' for a thinned-out military zone 'in central Europe' . . . The East German broadcaster, continuing to quote 'high Greek sources', elaborated this theme: 'The United States Government is interested in setting up a pact to embrace, apart from the Nato countries, Italy, Greece, Turkey, also Franco Spain, Morocco, Cyprus, and possibly Israel.'"

a military tradition that has spelled success for
the U. S. since the War of the Revolution in 1775

IS THE CITIZEN SOLDIER



by William V. Kennedy

IT MIGHT COME early on a New Year's Day, when most of the United States is still groggy from too much celebrating.

It might come on Christmas Eve, when America's defenses are manned by minimum crews. It could come in the critical hours of election day.

When and if the Soviets do attack the United States, about 3,000 bombers and missiles, more than half of them American and NATO, the rest Russian, will lunge at each other's homeland.

Because of the high degree of readiness this possibility demands, some soldiers and statesmen are saying that America's "Minute Man," or "citizen-soldier" tradition is "obsolete."

"In the last 10 years," says Wing Commander John Gellner, in the January, 1959, *Marine Corps Gazette*, "we have witnessed the end of a military era—that of the 'citizens' armies', which opened during the American and French Revolu-

tions. . . . The words 'citizen in uniform' certainly horrify thoughtful soldiers in other countries . . ."

Like it or not, Gellner concluded, the American soldier of the future would have to be "tailored to the pattern" of the Prussian "Junkers" and the Japanese "bushido" caste.

This year, our organized citizen soldiers in the Army and Air National Guard and in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force reserves will cost us \$1,204,000,000. If the critics of the citizen soldier tradition are right, we can save this vast sum by disbanding most of the National Guard and all of the Reserve forces.

Some experts argue another point of view. A correct solution, they say, would be cutting the Regular Armies (which cost \$10 to \$13 billions) and strengthening the National Guard for internal defense (which costs one billion, or one-thirteenth the Regulars').

This point of view is predicated on the fact that the Swiss have long

maintained most efficiently an internal army similar to our National Guard and no one, it is pointed out, has tackled them since the Napoleonic War.

The whole relationship of Regular (a Prussian Junker-type Army) and the National Guard (or Militia type) is determined, of course, by U.S. foreign policy. Authorities argue that American conscripts abroad, for example, are used merely to relieve European conscripts of their obligatory service. They argue that the only type of foreign force the U.S. needs is a "token" force, or Marine-type small expeditionary group, sufficient to handle "brush" wars, such as last year's Lebanon crisis. A better plan might be developing even faster moving aerial attack units, capable of reaching any threatened point and destroying the *incipient* conspiracy, then and there.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED that the reduced-size, professional Regular Army can be used as a training school for the National Guard units. Such an RA outfit can still become an airborne expeditionary force also, if actually required.

Whether we can really afford to disband the National Guard and all of the Reserve Forces, of course, depends on how long we can expect any future all-out war to last and on the size of the forces needed to fight smaller, so-called "limited" wars.

If total war comes, how many American bombers and missiles will get through to their targets in Russia? How many Russian bombers and missiles will reach the right targets, or any targets in the United States?

A possible answer is found upon examining statistical evidence of destroyed planes and targets in World War II and in the Korean War. We know how many Allied planes were shot down by German anti-aircraft over Berlin (enough to cause the Allies to quickly shift from daylight to night bombing). Present anti-aircraft equipment, both Soviet and Allied, is far superior to World War II's. In Korea, the U.S. had about 1,000 planes operating. Not all were fighters and bombers, of course. They swept a narrow front of about 200 miles. Few roads traversed it. Yet, UN air forces were unable to stop—only delay—the advance of 75 Red Chinese Divisions, from Manchuria to central Korea. There, nine Armored Divisions finally halted the Chinese, but at a hideous cost. UN forces lost 134,000 men—killed, missing or wounded. Chinese losses ran many times that figure.

In a Soviet-U.S. war, it is probable that neither side will be able to deliver a "knock-out" punch, and unless one side can mount an adequate follow up, both will be stalemated.

A future World War, Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chief of Staff of the

Army, has predicted, might last for 100 years after the first atomic blow. But it could be ended in a matter of a year or two if the United States has the forces necessary to defeat the Red Army and conquer Russia herself.

WILL THE United States surrender if some of its major cities and their populations are destroyed?

If the wealth of our cities and the comfort of our luxuries are all we are fighting for then we are worshipping the same idol as the Communists. We would be foolish to fight over the few minor differences that would remain between us.

If we are fighting for ideals that will outlast concrete and steel, color television sets and plush cars, then we will go on fighting until either the United States or World Communism is stamped out of existence.

Will Russia surrender if Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev are destroyed?

"Soviet military doctrine," writes Dr. Raymond L. Garthoff in *Soviet Strategy in the Nuclear Age*, "stresses the continued probability of a long war. [The Soviets] apparently consider that mutual losses would not necessarily mean that the military decision had been reached—hence the need for forces to fight on and win a long, arduous war leading to the destruction of hostile military forces and seizure of the enemy's territory."

In even such a modern war, many military leaders point out that air power can only fly and destroy, that it takes the infantry foot soldier to occupy, administer and rebuild. West Germany should furnish that infantry entirely, one view holds, as the Soviet's are already preparing their own forces in East Germany.

Every lesson of history would indicate that the Soviets think that a future World War will be a long one and that our own belief in a war of only three or four days is not only silly, but mortally dangerous to the future freedom and growth of America.

Our one guard against this mortal danger is powerful land, sea and tactical air forces capable of stopping and defeating the Red Army outside its homeland, where it has always been weakest, and then of counterattacking into the heart of the Soviet Empire.

Since we cannot afford to keep on active duty all of the forces we will need, they must be maintained in reserve. The trained citizen-soldier, backed by stocks of adequate, first-line equipment, is, then, needed more desperately today than ever before in our history.

Suppose the "big war" never comes? Suppose the Communists keep inching ahead by means of small conquests and "limited" wars?

"First of all," a high-ranking Army officer told me recently, "it

is foolish to think of a 'limited war' in Central Europe. If war comes there it will be all-out. If there is a Communist attack in some other area of the world we will not be able to take units from Europe to meet it. We will have to call up National Guard and other reserve forces. In any but the smallest actions, our Regular forces are too weak and too thinly spread to do the job."

Apparently, then, the United States will need powerful reserve forces in any war, big or small.

The question remains of whether these reserve forces can be made "ready" for rapid reinforcement of our Regular forces. One of our reserve components, the Air National Guard, is always at a high level of readiness, the only problem remaining being that of getting the planes to the point of battle if outside the U.S. Flying them in is at once the answer and a dilemma, due to the nature of many of the planes. Shipping is a dubious solution when one considers the fact that perhaps 400 Soviet submarines would be operating through specific sea-lanes.

With over 70,000 officers and men and 2,000 jet aircraft in 24 combat wings, the Air Guard is the most powerful air reserve force in the Western world. Twenty-two of its squadrons maintain "runway alerts," which means pilots called to short tours of active reserve duty stand ready, day in and day out, to

attack incoming enemy bombers. If war comes, these Air Guardsmen will be in combat at the same time or, in some instances, possibly even before the Regular Air Force. On Hawaii, Air Guard fighter and radar units are its primary air defense forces.

Overall, the 400,000-man Army National Guard is not yet as combat ready as the Air National Guard. This is due mainly to the fact that the Army Guard is still fighting for its life against a faction in the Army General Staff which seeks to replace the State-administered National Guard with a Federally-administered Army Reserve.

DESPITE THE FACT that is must constantly "fight for the right to fight," many Guard units have attained a top-level of readiness.

If the first Russian ground attack comes in Alaska, among the first American ground troops in action will be the Eskimo Scout battalions and other units of the Alaska National Guard. In other areas, National Guard Nike crews will be in action at the same moment as their Regular Army counterparts. Hundreds of Army National Guard field artillery, transportation and quartermaster units are ready for combat with very little further training.

The job of getting the National Guard's six Armored and 21 Infantry divisions ready for combat

would be a tough one, even if its officers and men were on full-time duty. Despite this, and despite the loss of vitally needed training and armory construction funds to Army Reserve divisions, Secretary McElroy was able to report to Congress that "certain of the National Guard divisions . . . could be incorporated into our forces with 30 to 60 days."

Next to the National Guard (in terms of immediately available combat power) is the 539,000 member Naval Reserve. Within a few hours of an initial enemy attack, 15,000 Naval Reservists, in company with skeleton Regular Navy crews, would be scouring the seas, manning nine destroyers, 34 destroyer escorts, 23 submarine patrol bombers, as full-fledged members of the anti-submarine warfare team. The remaining 524,000 would report for duty in jobs for which they are being trained at well staffed and well equipped Naval Reserve Training Centers.

Tied in closely to the Navy Reserve are the Marine Corps 171,900 "ready reservists." Of this total, 42,800 are members of organized units which could supplement Regular Army and National Guard units seeking to cope with the confusion and destruction accompanying the initial enemy attack. With some semblance of order restored, the entire Marine Corps Reserve would be used to fill out and expand the Corps itself.

BACKING UP the combat forces from the first hours of battle would be the 15 troop carrier wings of the Air Force Reserve and the 116,400 individual Air Force Reservists who would report immediately to their "mobilization assignment" with Regular Air Force or Air National Guard units.

As with the "runway alert" squadrons of the Air National Guard, the Air Force Reserve is already flying many of its 713 C-119 and C-123 transports in direct support of Regular Air Force operations.

"The Air Force Reserve," states Gen. Curtis E. LeMay, Vice Chief of Staff of the Air Force and former commander of the Strategic Air Command, "has a more important role in national security than ever before. . . . No potential aggressor can ignore the fact that our Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve contain truly ready combat units and trained individuals. . . ."

Through no fault of the men who make it up, the only United States reserve force that has not "shaped up" is the Army Reserve. There are a number of reasons for this. Some military authorities say quite bluntly that an Army Reserve is simply not needed, except in support of Regular Army units once they are reduced. This view holds that the actual concept of reserves should be merged into the enlarged National Guard. Even then, should a regular unit be engaged in some military

adventure abroad, it can be supported by fragments of the National Guard, a battalion at a time, for example.

THE PRINCIPLE REASON for the Army Reserve's failure probably lies in the use the Army General Staff has made of the Army Reserve as a hoped-for replacement for the National Guard.

What is now the Army Reserve was established in 1916 to train those officers and men who could not be included in the troop structure of the National Guard. It was never intended to sustain large, divisional, or even regimental and battle group or battalion-size units. The establishment of such units in the Army Reserve, and their inept handling by Pentagon authorities has prevented the large Army Reserve units from becoming effective reserve combat forces.

Some specialized support units within the Army Reserve have managed to achieve a high degree of readiness. Many more could do so, and much more training could be provided for individual Army Reservists if funds now wasted fighting to supplant the National Guard were properly employed.

The problem of adequate funds for training and equipment, and the lowered physical fitness of Americans as a whole are two of the major factors presently limiting the effectiveness of the reserve

forces. Beyond these, the single most pressing problem is the "rivalry" between the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard.

In 1948, a strong faction within the Air Force attempted to merge the Air National Guard into the Pentagon-directed Air Force Reserve. The Guard fought this move successfully.

Two years later when the Korean War broke out, the Air Force found that it had only one effective reserve combat force: the Air National Guard.

The Air Force, still a young service and apparently still capable of making changes regardless of "face," reacted by transferring all of its reserve combat functions to the Air National Guard. The Air Force Reserve retained only the transport and individual training functions.

Some similar division of functions appears necessary as regards the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve.

The plain truth of the matter is that in the organization and training of large, combat-type reserve formations, both Army and Air, the individual states have been far more successful than has the Federal government.

This would have been no great surprise to the writers of the Constitution of the United States. In the "Militia clauses," they made it plain that the States were to have control of the nation's reserve forces to

insure that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed." The attempts to undermine and destroy the National Guard have been in direct violation of these basic guarantees.

Given the full support of the Army General Staff and adequate funds for training, armory construction and equipment, the Army National Guard could be brought to full strength and to the same peak of combat readiness achieved by the Air National Guard.

The United States has, in its National Guard and Reserve forces, not only a powerful "back-up" for its Regular forces, but an increasingly significant "augmentation" of

those Regular forces in the very first hour of combat.

Is the citizen-soldier obsolete? Must he be replaced by a small, "elite" Prussian Junker and Japanese Bushido-type "professional" force? Or, should we pattern our armed forces on the citizen-soldier tradition that has brought victory in every war since the Revolution? It was the American citizen-soldier who won World Wars I and II.

The citizen-soldier brought America into being. He is its best guardian today. He is its best guarantee of the future. On the day that America declares him "obsolete," it will have renounced its own birthright.



United States Day October 23

American Citizens Who Believe in Our Constitutional Form of Government will celebrate United States Day on October 23. They are organizing into local community groups to sponsor conservative patriotic persons and measures:

1. To become active in the nomination and election to local state and national office of persons who are pledged to our American Way of Life, free enterprise, individual freedom, states' rights, and the sole right of Congress to pass Federal laws, with the Supreme Court confined to interpreting laws within the limitations of the Constitution.
2. To sponsor and support legislation in city, county, state and nation that is calculated to carry out our objective of promoting and strengthening our Constitutional rights and freedoms, personal, state and national.
3. To contact their lawmakers in local, state and federal government, and to let them know their stand on any and all important legislative questions in order that the elected officials may know the mind of their constituents. Write to The United States Day Committee, Inc., P. O. Box 353, Tulsa, Oklahoma, for free pamphlet, with more information on important issues that should be supported.

GOVERNMENT GIVES BANKERS ANOTHER \$15 BILLION DOLLARS

This is the people's money!

by Stephen Paulsen

IN THE June, 1959, issue of *MERCURY*, page 23, we exposed the fact that during 1958, the U. S. Government gave \$10,410 million to the banks. We quoted the various figures cited by Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, who is Chairman of the House Banking Commission. On June 2, 1959, Congressman Wright Patman again served the American people by telling them of another give-away bank program totaling \$15 billion. We quote from the *Congressional Record* of June 2, 1959:

"Mr. Speaker, someone should let the American people know about this bond "give-away" bill. It will reach deep into the pockets of every family in the United States. *This will be the biggest give-away of Government property in all history. All the Teapot Domes, Dixon-Yates deals, public-land grabs, timber steals, and defense contract riggings put together amount to only pennies by comparison.*

"This is no 'vault-cash' bill, as the bankers' lobby calls it. It is nothing more nor less than a bill to *give away \$15 billion of the people's property to the private banks.*

"I doubt if one person in a million—other than the bankers—ever heard of this bill. And I doubt if even that many people understand that this Congress is enacting legislation to *give away \$15,000,000,000* of their property to the private bankers.

"*The American people have certainly not learned about this legislation from the newspapers. And unlike Members of Congress, they do not have the Congressional Record and the committee reports which let us know what this legislation is all about. If this legislation were not being slipped through Congress and given the silent treatment by the newspapers, I think we could be sure that a few patriotic citizens would be writing, or wiring their Congressmen in indig-*

nation. I think these people would say to us plainly they do not approve of our confiscating their property and giving it to the bankers.

"This legislation, S 1120, approves a proposal to give away to the private banks about \$15 billion of U. S. bonds and other interest-bearing obligations of the United States which are now in the vaults of the Federal Reserve banks. I use the term, "GIVE-AWAY," in a quite literal sense.

QUITE A FEW American families would like to have a slice of these bonds on the same basis as we are about to let the banks have them. What family would **not like** an opportunity to "buy" these bonds *on the basis that we give them the money with which to buy them?* If we divided up this \$15 billion among each family in the country, each family's share would go a long way toward putting the children through school or college. It would help pay for a house, a new automobile, or pay medical bills. The only reason which has been given for this legislation is that it will increase bank profits. Well, I could make a better argument that we ought to increase family incomes. *Yes; the American people would like to own these bonds. In fact, they do own the bonds, because the Government owns them. The bankers have no claim to them whatever.* Furthermore, the interest pay-

ments on these bonds are now paid back into the U. S. Treasury and go to help meet Government expenses. If we give away the bonds, the interest payments will then go into bank profits, and *every family in the country will have to help make up the loss by paying increased taxes.*

"Here we are with the Federal debt at an all-time high. And the administration is about to ask Congress to increase the debt ceiling by another \$12 billion, so that the debt can be increased by another \$12 billion. More than that, we know that as soon as this bond giveaway legislation is disposed of, Congress will be asked to raise the ceiling on interest rates—the administration has already warned us of that. *The Federal Reserve has pushed interest rates up so high that U. S. bonds are now selling in the open market at yields above 4¼ per cent.* So we know that Congress will be asked to raise the interest-rate ceiling at which the Treasury can issue new bonds since *Congress will be asked to break the legal ceiling* which has been in effect since World War I, or, to be exact since 1918.

"Why should we increase the Federal debt and pile up more debt? Why should we not amend this bill to transfer to the Treasury for cancellation \$15 billion of the bonds? Why should we not reduce the Federal debt by \$15 billion instead of giving bonds to private banks?"

These are just a few of the many high spots of Congressman Patman's speech under the caption of "The Bankers' Bond Giveaway Bill Is Being Rushed Through Congress—Congress Could Reduce the Federal Debt by \$15 Billion Instead of Giving Away Bonds Now Owned by the Government."

It must be obvious to the taxpayers of our country, who have been robbed and lied to, that *the press of the country is dominated by the International Bankers*. Therefore, as Congressman Patman says, you saw no publicity last year about the \$10 billion given to the banks, nor is there any publicity about the current \$15 billion being given to banks.

Of course, *the abused taxpayers will hereafter be paying high interest to the International Banks on this \$25,410 million of additional debt*. Again, it is urgently suggested that you read MERCURY's vital book, *Money Made Mysterious*. It tells you the source of all of your troubles, which is the dishonest debt-money system that has been fastened on to

these United States. *This system makes economic slaves of the citizens of the U. S.*

In his book, *Money and Its True Function*, F. R. Burch has the following comment: "As long as Jesus confined his teachings to the realm of morality and righteousness, He was undisturbed; it was not until He assailed the established economic system and cast out the profiteers and overthrew the tables of the money changers, that He was doomed. The following day He was questioned, betrayed on the second, tried on the third and on the fourth crucified."

The United States Government during its 1959 fiscal year had its biggest peace time deficit in history, which totaled \$13 billion. Without the gift last year of \$10.4 billions to banks—it would only be \$2.6 billion deficit.

Most of the existing mortgages on G.I. housing bear interest at four per cent. On June 30, 1959, the Government increased the interest rate to a record high of five and one-fourth per cent. WILL YOU WAKE UP?

Why We Work

When the planners have reached the last farthing of your earned dollar, what then? Who is going to do the creating? Not me—there is nothing in it for me. And not you either, and for the very same reason. Yet the day will come when the last cent is controlled, unless we fight on.

This land of ours was built on hope and certain assurances. If a man worked, produced, he could keep what he earned, do as he pleased so long as he did not impinge on another. This was the meaning of the Declaration of Independence, the fireball that lit liberty's torch, that brought us to the top of the heap. Without hope of gain for effort expended, there is no hope. And without hope, no life worth the living. Reactionary, indeed.

—Human Events

That Second Tea Party



It was a social affair — with a purpose!

By Harold Helfer

BOSTON MAY have had the most famous tea party, but Edenton, North Carolina, held a more social one—and every bit as patriotic—a year later. And Edenton still has its tea pot, as proud today as when it thumbed its nose at the King of England—in such a polite, ladylike way, too!

It was on October 25, 1774, that 51 ladies gathered at the home of Mrs. Elizabeth King and, with Mrs. Penelope Barker presiding, decided to protest the tax on tea imposed by England and to refrain from drinking tea until something was done about it.

In contrast to the Boston affair, this was a real tea party, although tea was not served. The ladies, back-

ing to the hilt the resolution of the Colonial Congress against drinking tea, brewed dried raspberry leaves and patriotically drank the result.

Incidentally, this marks the first known political activity of women on these shores.

The china service used that day has been preserved. It is on exhibit at a local museum, and, on the very spot where Mrs. King's house stood, a bronze replica of the tea-pot commemorates the event, probably the only tea pot memorial in the world. The inscription is:

On this spot stood the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth King, in which the ladies of Edenton met Oct. 25, 1774, to protest against the tax on tea.



~ FACETIAE ~

NO LONGER WILL A YOUNG HUSBAND of our acquaintance work over-time.

Seems one week he telephoned his wife four nights in a row to tell her he wouldn't be home until very late. She accepted his excuses composedly enough but the fourth night, just before she hung up, she did inquire sweetly:

"Larry, can I depend on that?"

A FATHER TELLS how he got his teen-aged son out of the habit of always being late to school.

"I gave him a car," he explains. "Now he's got to get there early to find a place to park."

TWO CAVEMEN were discussing the dreadful weather.

"Never ever did we have weather like this until they started shooting bows and arrows."

JAMEY, SIX-YEARS-OLD, returned from school the other day announcing he wasn't ever going back. He declared:

"I can't read or write and they won't let me talk, so what's the use?"

A WEST BERLINER AND AN EAST BERLINER were fishing on opposite sides of a creek that forms a part of Berlin's little Iron Curtain. The West Berliner had a splendid catch; but the East Berliner had had no luck at all and finally he called out:

"How is it all the fish seem to bite only over there?"

"I don't know," shrugged the West Berliner, "unless it's because on your side they're afraid to open their mouths."

THREE-YEAR-OLD POLLY was quite fond of popcorn. Her mother explained that like all corn it grew on a cob; furthermore, her mother told her that the very next Sunday she was going to have corn-on-the-cob for dinner. Since Polly adored popped corn she grew terribly curious to try this so-called corn-on-the-cob.

Finally, the dinner was set and a prolonged prayer spoken. The potatoes and gravy and meat—but no corn—were passed around. Able no longer to restrain appetite or impatience the eager three-year-old asked politely:

"Please pass the popcorn on the bone!"

Pilgrimage To Israel

by James L. Sawyer

MONSIGNOR George E. Dillion, D.D., in his book, *Grand Orient Freemasonry Unmasked as the Secret Power behind Communism*, page 45, wrote: "The Jewish formulas employed by Masonry, the Jewish traditions which run through its ceremonial, point to a Jewish origin, or to the work of Jewish contrivers . . . It is easy . . . to understand how the one darling object of their lives is the rebuilding of the Temple. Who knows but behind the Atheism and desire of gain which impels them to urge on Christians to persecute the Church and to destroy it there lies a hidden hope to reconstruct their Temple, and at the darkest depths of secret society there lurks a deeper society still which looks to a return to the land of Juda and to the rebuilding of the Temple of *Jerusalem*."

The above words were written in 1885, long before Herzl organized modern Zionism, in 1897, and more than 60 years before the International Bankers' favorite, Harry Truman, made the State of Israel possible. Without more comment, we

ask you to read the following photocopy:

The Los Angeles Examiner,
March 25, 1959
Mason Bid To Israel Pilgrimage

Invitation to members throughout the world to join in a Masonic Pilgrimage to Israel, starting July 19, was extended here yesterday by Dr. Jona Ron, Grand Master of Masons in the state of Israel.

Its principal purpose, the German-born Tel Aviv physician said at the Statler Hilton, will be the "spiritual groundbreaking" for the proposed reproduction of King Solomon's Temple to be built in *Jerusalem* on the site of Mount Moriah.

The temple, Dr. Ron declared, will serve as a "Mecca" for world Masonry "where every Mason may come once in his lifetime to hear again the Sermon on the Mount in the land of the Bible and the cradle place of legendary Masonry."

Brotherhood

Another purpose of the pilgrimage, he said, is to show the visitors that "there is at least one spot" in the turbulent world "where there is real democracy, friendship, and brotherhood among all people."

All faiths and national origins are represented in 46 Masonic lodges of the Grand Lodge of Israel which has a membership of 2340, with five lodges made up predominately of Arabic people, Dr. Ron pointed out.

Dr. Ron met with former President Truman last Wednesday and conferred upon him the title of honorary Grand Master of Masons in Israel.

Jesus the Son of God knew that

Satan was planning to deceive the world and that Zionist leaders would trick people into returning and fighting around Jerusalem. That's what the Master had in mind when He said "Daughters of Jerusalem, weep not for me, but weep for yourselves and for your children. For behold the days are coming in which they shall say: 'Blessed are the barren, and the womb that never bore.'" Luke 23:28, 29.

Jerusalem

In 1922 Nahum Sokolow at the Carlsbad Zionist Congress, said: "The League of Nations is a Jewish idea. We created it after a fight of 25 years. *Jerusalem* will one day become the capital of world peace."

The Jewish World, March 10, 1927, reports Nathan Strauss as saying: *Jerusalem* will be the Peace Capital of the World."

Israel's present Prime Minister, Ben-Gurion, is reported in the *Jewish Chronicle*, December 16, 1949, as saying: "*Jerusalem* is not the capital of Israel and world Jewry; it aspires to become the spiritual center of *the world*."

The journalist, Jon Kimche, in an article in the *Jewish Chronicle*, June 30, 1950, "foreshadowing Israel acting as peacemaker at the United Nations is gaining a foothold. It is only in its embryonic stage at present, but there are impressive brains behind it here."

Frankfurter's Supreme Court

Congress for five years now has been allowing the *left-wing U.S. Supreme Court*, and the Communist-led *NAACP* to *usurp its Constitutional duties and to pass laws, subversive and otherwise* without even a mild protest such as a move to impeach. It has permitted brainwashed Federal judges to threaten jail to state officials who threaten to enforce their state laws and the U.S. Constitution.

It has permitted, without protest, the "high" court, which never was lower in public esteem, to turn loose Communists, rapists, murders, scofflaws and to tie the hands of the FBI in protecting our security and police departments in solving crimes of violence.

—*Capsule News*, Washington, D.C., February 28, 1959

FIVE AGAINST COMMUNISM

by Ronn Spargur

ON NOVEMBER 21, 1958, an ecclesiastical boulder was dropped into the waters of world religion in the name of American Protestantism. The dropper was the Fifth World Order Study Conference of the National Council of Churches, meeting at that time in Cleveland. The boulder was a 5,000 word letter to the NCC's constituent churches calling for the recognition of Red China by the United States, and admittance to the United Nations. The ensuing wave washed up loud protests from Protestant ministers and missionaries on Formosa, and the hurried formation, by frightened Christians in South Korea, of a Korea Christian Anti-Communist Committee to fight both Communism and the National Council of Churches. In the U.S., as the discussion pot boiled, moral aspects of the controversy became confused to the man-in-the-pew.

The American Council of Christian Churches' leaders decided the best way to resolve the confusion, refute the experts' opinions, and make clear the moral issues involved was to bring real experts from the Far East to present a true picture of life

and religion under Communism.

The International Council of Christian Churches agreed to use its contacts in Seoul, Taipei, and Hong Kong, to bring five men, who had experienced the ravages of Communism, to the United States for a cross country lecture tour on Red China designed to end theorizing about recognition.

To Dr. Albert B. Dodd, long-time Presbyterian missionary to China now on Formosa, fell the lion's share of arrangements for the team. Dr. Dodd saw an initial five men cut to three when two potential team members, one just off the China mainland, failed health examinations and were refused U.S. visas. On March 4, 1959, three healthy members of the Five Against Communism team landed in Seattle, Washington. Two more completed the team in New York.

With team coordinator, Dr. Harland J. O'Dell, ACCC vice president from Canton, Ohio, the five men filled 13 major appointments in key cities and met a nerve straining schedule of engagements in churches and before civic groups in a total of 35 communities.

Team spokesman, Reverend

Tsin-tsai Liu, from Taipei, summed up the team attitude toward the tour: "We are not just interested in getting back to the mainland ourselves; we do not want what has happened to us happening anywhere else in the free world."

Tour members regarded the American attitude toward co-existence with Red China, as revealed in the NCC Study Conference and some government circles, as immature. "If Americans fought typhoid the way some would fight Communism," they said, "there would be a continual typhoid epidemic in the United States."

Before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, team member Reverend Samuel W. S. Cheng, seminary professor from Taipei, pointed out that Chinese Communists, between 1949 and 1957, confiscated some \$20 million worth of church property.

According to the group's testimony, five seminaries remain in Red China where once some 25 theological schools trained Chinese Christians for China's churches. Today, existing schools serve as training centers for Communist clergy. Chin Ling Theological Seminary in Nanking and Shanghai China Theological Seminary were identified by team members as typical producers of Red clergymen.

A COMPLETE replacement of Christian theology by Communist ideology has taken place on the

mainland. Reverend Cheng emphasized that in place of the triune God of the Christians, Communists have substituted Lenin the father, Stalin the son, and Mao Tse-tung the Holy Ghost. *Das Kapital* has replaced the Bible.

Churches now functioning on the mainland, team members affirmed, are centers for disseminating Communist propaganda. And these churches are only found in large cities. On the communes, there are no facilities and no time allowed for any kind of worship.

Illustrating the use of the church by Communists, Reverend Peter Chu Pong, from Hong Kong, charged that Reds pick ministers to fill the pulpits. Reverend Pong labeled Reverend H. T. Yu, Peking Christ Church in China; Reverend Markus Chen, People's Government Religious Delegation; and Reverend Peter K. S. Wang, Canton Christ Church in China, secret agents of the Communist government. Heading each religious delegation visiting countries in the free world, Reverend Pong declared, are undercover agents of the Peiping government. Pre-revolution ministers still holding pastorates are left-wing sympathizers who joined the Communists in 1949, he said.

Reverend Pong recounted methods used by government agents to force him to refuse his faith and confess being an agent of American and British imperialism. After an initial show of kindness to ministers

in Nanking, where Reverend Pong was pastor of a Brethren Church, Communist police began exerting pressure to minimize ministerial influence with the people.

"First they borrowed all my books and did not return them," Reverend Pong said. "They thought a commentary I had on the Book of Revelation contained a secret code. When I tried to explain the message of the book, they did not believe me and they beat me."

Confession, Reverend Pong told audiences, would have meant death. He was imprisoned, released, and followed in the hope he would lead Communist police to other ministers. Finally, he escaped to Hong Kong. His wife, also in prison, was tortured into agreeing to divorce her husband. Released after she signed divorce papers, she managed to join Reverend Pong in Hong Kong.

BRAINWASHING and physical torture aside, the single most effective weapon to bring mainland people into submission has been the commune system. Reverend S. P. Wang, vice president of the Baptist Evangelization Society International, in Taipei, testified that the Chinese people tried in every way to resist the establishment of the communes. Cattle were killed, creating a meat shortage in Hong Kong; crops were burned; and people fled to the mountains. The cruelty of the system, he claimed, is breaking the

spirit of mainland Chinese to rebel.

Team members attributed the disintegration of mainland family life to the commune system. With separation of husbands and wives, and adoption of children by the State, no family unit remains intact in rural China today. Meetings between parents are limited to a two hour, once-a-week affair with a report to commune officials required at the close of each visit. Fifteen minutes a week are allotted parents who wish to visit their children. No signs of filial affection are allowed. To insure a complete lack of individual identity, children's names are replaced with numbers.

Enforcement of the system is made possible by complete government possession of all utensils. There no longer exists ownership of even the most trivial pieces of personal property. Four ounces of rice daily, and a 14 to 16 hour work day, keeps rebellion stifled in malnutrition and exhaustion.

Needing fertilizer to speed urgent agricultural expansion, the mainland government devised a health injection program for enfeebled men and women over 60 years of age. The injections usually cause death within two weeks and the bodies are used for fertilizer. In Hong Kong, citizens refuse to buy mainland chickens—the fowl are fattened on maggots raised in rotting bodies which were once elderly human beings.

All these things are done, ACCC

team members agreed, in an effort to destroy any link with past traditions and to erase individual personalities.

The commune system, according to Reverend Cheng, has brought about an increase in the mainland death rate. Since 1949, approximately 140,000 Christians, equal to the number living on Formosa today, have been killed by Red Chinese. More than 30,000,000 Chinese have suffered persecution and death at the hands of the Communist government. Escape attempts have been stepped up, but only one in ten gets through.

Two thousand refugees successfully came out of the mainland into Hong Kong between June and December, 1958. In the group were 167 university students, 1,240 fishermen, including their families, who escaped by water during the night, 24 farmers from Canton, and two officers in full uniform who fled from Macao. Using the one to ten ratio, the 2,000 who successfully escaped represented 20,000 who tried. Those who fail either die trying or, captured, are sent to slave labor camps in North China.

In North Korea, conditions are much the same as on the China mainland. Kyung Rai Kim, newspaperman from Seoul, reported a near commune system in effect in North Korea. Kim credited the institution of the Agricultural Association System for the increased flow of refugees into South Korea.

The Communists put AAS into action at the expense of some 100,000 young men who demonstrated against the program and were killed by the government.

AS A RESULT of AAS, and the oppressive methods of the North Korean government, more than 95 per cent of North Korea's Christians have fled to South Korea since the Korean War. Before the liberation in 1945, North Korea had 1,500 Protestant churches. Only 116 church buildings remain. The few buildings still used as churches cannot be called Christian churches. In 1945, in South Korea, there were 1,200 Protestant churches. Today there are 4,200.

Kim reminded throughout the tour that during the Korean War Communists killed 1,650 Christian ministers, shot more than 1,600,000 Northern people including 125,000 Christians.

Elaborating on the situation in North Korea, Kim explained that all Christian schools and seminaries have been closed and the government chief of religious affairs, Kim Chang Ukk, imprisoned. Torture has been applied to dissuade people from worship. A young minister attempting to publish the Bible in North Korea, was caught by the Reds, stripped naked on a day 17 degrees below zero, and placed in an empty water hole. The hole was filled with water. In thirty minutes the young minister was frozen solid.

His body was displayed throughout the country.

More than 4,000,000 refugees, including over 425,000 Christians have escaped to South Korea, Kim stated.

Kim told Americans the North Korean government trains and sends 200 spies a month to South Korea; some 47,500 Northern spies have been arrested by Korean national police since 1945; ROK police have confiscated \$1,500,000 in U.S. currency from Northern spies; more than 600 Northern spies have defected voluntarily, seeking freedom. Kim said not to believe reports that Red Chinese troops have been pulled out of North Korea. There are 650,000 Red Chinese soldiers garrisoned in North Korea at the present time.

At each meeting, the team summed up for American listeners the attitude of Communism toward the church. In Red China, churches are maintained as show cases for foreign visitors. A few churches are maintained in North Korea to prove Communism allows freedom of religion. Communists in both lands feel the presence of churches helps create a favorable impression in Western eyes.

In both cases, team members stressed, diplomatic recognition of the Communist governments will not bring people on communes and in the cities into fellowship with the world and with Christians.

One question was thrown at the ACCC team again and again:

"What hope is there for the peoples in Communist-dominated countries?" In both Red China and North Korea, the group answered, the overthrow of the government is the only hope.

REVEREND Wang pointed out that there are still people in the mountains, rebels who hit the communes at night and destroy crops and tools. "Unless superiors are in the field," he said, "soldiers make only half-hearted attempts to combat the raids."

Team members contended the March revolt in Tibet could have been the signal for a China-wide uprising against Communist excesses if the commune system had not sapped the vitality of the people. The Far East representatives hope that when Red China reaches for India—as they feel she eventually must in order to keep a nervous economy from crumbling—the world will become fully alert to the dangers of co-existence with Asian Communism.

"We do not need American men," Reverend Liu concluded, "eventually to win our struggle. We do need American moral support in the form of non-recognition of the Red Government, and we need American arms and munitions. With these and prayer, we can return."

For two months the team toured the country, telling terrible stories of persecution and atrocity; appearing on the Dave Garroway "To-

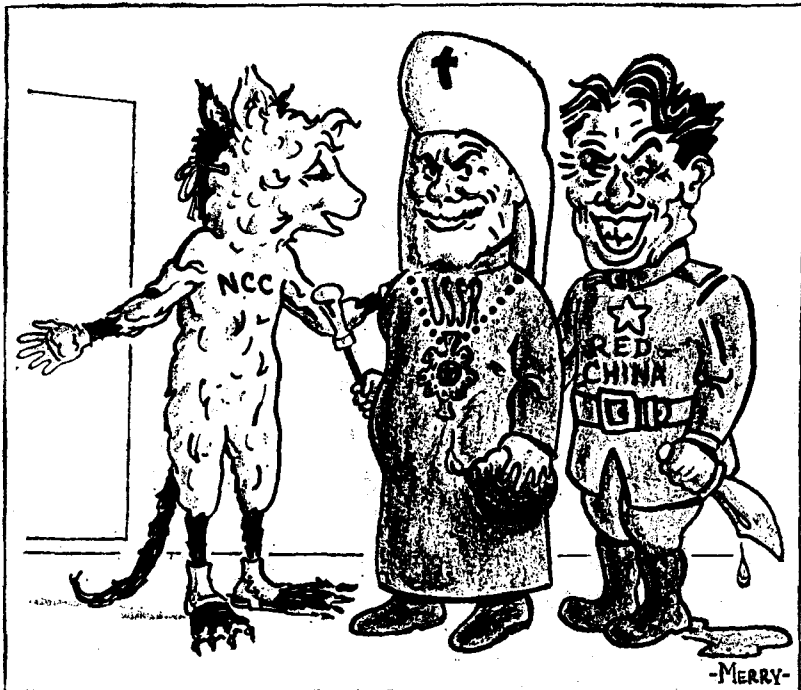
day" show; testifying before the House Committee on Un-American Activities; appearing on television in every key city on the tour except one; telling its facts in churches, high schools and civic halls throughout the country.

These Christian experts from the Far East underscored the moral irresponsibility of the home-grown experts of the Fifth World Order Study Conference. A few holes

were cut in the fog of public apathy. And the team went back to its homes in Taipei, Seoul, and Hong Kong.

THE QUESTION of recognition still had to be left to the conscience of the American people. But the American Council of Christian Churches had proved American Protestantism still had a conscience to be consulted.

MASQUERADE PARTY



"Oh, that's all right—you fellas can come just as you are!"



LIFE WITH THE INSECTS

by Ross Phares

LEST WE BE OVERWHELMED one of these days, it's time we learned to live with the insect hordes. Two billion swarm a square mile, yet only one per cent actually deserves being swat dead. Upon all the rest (some 750,000 species) Nature has lavished fantastic magic.

Observe the insects' unbelievable capacities.

They make a lot of noise. But insects have no voices, for most have no lungs, and thus have no facilities for forcing air out through their throats or mouths to make vibrations. (Insects take in oxygen through tiny openings along their bodies.) They have an infinite variety of marvelous mechanical equipment for their communicative and elation needs. Some insects use all parts of their bodies to make sound. A certain wood borer's love call is five knocks on wood with its head. You can get a response from

an amorous borer with five taps, but four or six he'll ignore. Among insects the females are generally the "silent sisters." The male is the raucous party.

The ocular equipment is an anatomical marvel. Insects with compound eyes are almost impossible to strike, for they can see in every direction; behind their backs, in front, up and down, and thus elude all blows. They can maintain this 360 degree panoramic view without rolling their eyes, which are stationary, always. A dragonfly, for example, has about 25,000 eyes in his compound visual organs. It is supposed that it sees the world in about that many views.

Some insects have a sense of sight in their skins. Caterpillars will travel toward light even when their eyes have been blacked out with thick paint. Certain larvae, after being beheaded, thus removing both

**Are the
bug billions
pestilence
or pleasure?**



the eyes and brain, have been able to detect light and move toward it. And it is generally believed that insects inhabit a brighter, far more colorful world than people, because of keener and wider range of color perception.

They turn apparent handicaps to life-saving advantages. Most insects cannot see at night, and many objects are apparently too blurred for them to attack, unless it is a moving prey. Thus, simply to remain still or stay in the dark may protect many insects from mortal enemies.

SENSE ORGANS are located everywhere. You'd knock a grasshopper stone deaf if you struck him on the front knees, for that is where his ears are. A bruise on the second abdominal segment of a male cicada would deafen it. Water bugs' ears are located in the thorax. Some moths have ears inside the abdomen. You'd deafen a hairy caterpillar by dousing him with water. Sound waves vibrating on its hairs gives it the sensation of hearing—wet hair won't vibrate. Pouring flour on him would have the same effect. A cockroach carries his hearing equipment in his rear-feelers equipped with microscopic hairs that are bent over by sound waves. We do not know all that insects hear as they are capable of hearing and producing supersonic sound.

Eating must be a gloriously exciting experience to most insects. Their sense of taste is developed far

beyond that of the most sensitive human connoisseurs. A human with the most delicately sensitive taste can detect, at best, sweetness of one part sugar in 200 parts of mixture. A butterfly can detect sweetness in a mixture of one part to 300,000. Insects merely walk over their "dinner tables" until they find the choicest morsel, for they have taste buds in their feet. Some have taste receptors in their antennae. No necessity, then, for laborious slicing or exhausting mastication. The insect simply lays an antenna against the goodie. If it does not radiate bite-sized succulence, the insect just passes it by.

Insects' sense of smell is so highly developed that it is used for communication, trailing "game" and locating enemies. The female moth does not "wait home by the telephone" for a call. She simply sprays a drop of her perfume into the night air. Every amorous male moth within a mile soars to her on the double. What's more, that male moth can tell from the scent whether the languid lady's still a virgin.

Many insects have trailing abilities so highly developed they make the hound's senses seem bumbling. Insects can't sniff, having no lungs, but it is believed their sense of smell is located in their antennae, and it is so acute as to make all human perception seem almost nonexistent.

Insects know a fantastically acute sense of feel, too. A tick is so sensi-

tive to temperature change that it recognizes blood heat when an animal passes under the twig upon which the tick is perched, waiting. This warmth of course, serves as a dinner bell. Also, the acid of animal sweat will guide the tick to a boarder host.

Nature has arranged for insects a marvel of masticating convenience. Most of them chew sideways instead of up and down. Since most plant food is vertical, and only a few insects have "necks" for turning the head, this arrangement is literally a life saver.

WE HAVE reason to envy many features of the insects' circulatory systems. Many have accessory hearts, or booster pumps, to send adequate blood to the appendages. The heartbeat can be reversed to send the blood flowing in the opposite direction. Also, the heart may stop beating for hours or days, but the insect apparently suffers no damage.

Insects perform astonishing feats of locomotion. The gills of dragonfly nymphs are located within the back part of the abdomen. With such equipment the nymph sucks in water and then blasts it out of her gill chambers with such force that she is propelled forward at great speed: natural jet propulsion. Some insects have a wing beat as high as 1,000 per second.

Through processes of evolution and adaptation insects have devel-

oped themselves for about every possible condition and emergency. The rat-tailed maggot, for example, lives in underwater mud to a depth seven times the length of its body. It breathes air through a long elastic tail that pokes up to the surface, lengthened or contracted to fit the distance from its body to the water's surface.

Some bugs live in mud in hot springs that reach temperatures of 120 degrees Fahrenheit. Ice bugs thrive in temperatures of 38 degrees Fahrenheit. A few insects are capable of boring into metal. Some insect "hunters" have a system for preserving fresh foods superior to the deep freeze. The cicada killer wasp, to provide meat for her family, will attack and sting an adult cicada, paralyzing it. The wasp then lays an egg upon her stunned victim and covers it all with sand. When the egg hatches, the young larva has the freshest of cicada-meat upon which to live.

The family-raising possibilities of insects run into astronomical figures. One female housefly, if all her progeny lived, might in one season have 335,923,200,000,000 offspring.

Well, as Ogden Nash tells us, "God in his Wisdom made the fly and then forgot to tell us why."

Most of God's insects though, obviously are fascinating, fabulous creatures worth our knowing, if for no other reason than their talent for accomplishing so much with so little.

WHEN A GI BUY\$ HIS DREAM HOUSE\$

he is delivered over to the mortgage makers

by David Stewart

LAWYER FLINT WHEEZED ironically as we opened the door to the mortgage agency offices. He was representing me at the "closing" on the house I was buying "under the G.I. Bill."

"If you leave here with any money," he was saying, "someone's made a mistake."

Inwardly, I chuckled. For I was prepared for the \$500 in closing costs that had caught many another house buyer unawares. No neophyte, sly I, as this would be my third real-estate transaction as a buyer. It was my first, however, under the Federal Government's watchful eye. The Veteran's Administration was protecting my rights, for I am a veteran of one all-out war and one police action. For this sortie, I knew I was in safe hands. Already, the VA had won my confidence by appraising my

dream house at far more than I could possibly pay. Now, in the hands of the mortgage-makers, I knew the VA would not desert me.

My problem had been finding within the metropolitan New York area an adequate reservation for my tribe of five, and for a price I could afford. My children's range of ages required a bedroom for each. Periodic migrations of out-of-town guests, my wife's activities as a ceramist and my own as a freelance writer posed additional room requirements. My wife's outdoor hobbies (flowers and such, for she's a well adjusted exurbanite) made acreage desirable. My working headquarters in the City demanded that all this be located within comfortable commuting distance.

It took almost a year to find a manor house that met all my specifications; six more months to find

a mortgage maker sufficiently imbued with the spirit of the GI Bill to accept a sizable mortgage at four and three-quarters per cent. Unfortunately, a disenchantment with GI loans had set in well before my need pressed me for the first time into exercising my rights to one. However, the low rate of losses the VA had suffered in its home guarantee program (which, since 1946, had reached the astounding figure of \$45 billions) proved, it seemed to me, that veterans had *not* taken advantage of the program's giveaway aspects. I was not asking for charity.

I settled into the mortgage man's deep, comfortable chair. Life was good. The war years had not been sacrificed. My mortgage-man remembered. We would do business pleasantly. Big Brother VA was protecting us both.

"Of course, you know, Mr. Stewart," he began, with the pleasantest smile, "the law allows us to collect one per cent of the amount of the loan as an origination fee?"

I nodded agreeably though I had no idea what an origination fee might be. Lawyer Flint patted my shoulder encouragingly and I wrote out my check.

"And, of course," the mortgage-man said, "you know about the three years' insurance premiums on the property, in advance?"

"In advance?"

He coughed politely. "We must protect your investment from this moment on."

How very considerate of him. I wrote another check.

"As for taxes—"

"Taxes!"

He did not smile. "We will ask only for one year, just one—in advance."

I stared. He wagged an admonishing finger.

"Mustn't annoy the Town Fathers even before we join our happy, happy little village."

Again, my checkbook felt the pressure of my pen. The stub showed I had already passed my \$500 limit for "closing costs." Oh, well—taxes, as always, would be the end of it.

My mortgage-man took such a deep breath, I thought he must have three lungs. I waited.

"The paper work on your loan, of course, will take—oh, a couple of months." It seemed an afterthought. "So, we shall have to ask for two months payment in advance, naturally."

"Naturally."

"That will include interest, principle, insurance, taxes *and* variance." He finished with a flourish.

Variance?"

"A tiny, unimportant charge. Pennies."

SO UNIMPORTANT nobody could ever tell me what it was. I wrote another check. The stub's total showed a non-variance total of minus dollars. I extracted the certified check for my down payment and

relievedly was folding up the check-book, when—He cleared his throat. "Hm—Hm! There's still the matter of 'points'. You know what that is, of course."

"Like with a bird-dog?"

He looked a little angry. "The law permits us to collect in advance a sum equivalent to five per cent of the monies we lend on government-backed loans." He smiled unctuously. "Got to be a bit of incentive in this thing for us too, you know. After all, four and three-quarters per cent is an absurd rate of interest."

"The law permits!" I got my back up for the first time that afternoon. "I thought the law *prevented* veterans from being forced to pay bonuses to get a loan!"

"You're pretty well informed, Mr. Stewart," he said, and glanced disgustedly at Lawyer Flint. "But we are not charging you a bonus. Someone has to pay a—what's involved in a bonus. The seller won't. We bury the matter in the price of the house or the furnishings. You've got a bargain, Mr. Stewart. Even the VA says so." His voice trailed off as if it were a breeze pushing about the black crepe streamers of a funeral wreath.

That check, too, was written, even if it did overdraw me almost \$1,000. I handed it to him, also my certified check for \$2,000, the down-payment. The "closing" had cost me almost as much.

He took all the checks and disinterestedly stacked them. They might have been a bad bridge hand.

"I want to be the first to welcome you to our happy, happy little village, Mr. Stewart." He stuck out his paw. "God's country out here, yes sir! Now, if you ever have any problems, any little thing—"

My dream house had become a nightmare, but I had no wish to unburden private sorrow. I let Lawyer Flint do all the hand-shaking. He was jovial as he helped me out of the office.

"Well, now, I told you we never make a mistake at one of these closings," he remarked. "The Veterans Administration is very specific in these matters."

I made no comment, that being a wise, old GI custom.

"Oh, incidentally"—Lawyer Flint looked the other way, and I was glad I wasn't in his shoes. "If you've still a blank check," he was saying, "there's the matter of *my* fee."

A Proposed Constitutional Amendment

Any legislation passed by both House and Senate pertaining to, or affecting either the external security or Internal security of the United States, shall not be, and will not be reviewed or acted upon by any Judicial court, at present established or new ones established in the future.

Furthermore any legislation already passed and weakened by Court action, said court action shall and will be null and void and be deleted from the records.

—WILLIS N. HERBERT.

A NOTED AMERICAN SPEAKS OUT

TAXATION

We can and must adjust government expenses to lower taxes
or our system of private enterprise will be destroyed

by Douglas MacArthur

Reprinted from *The Defender*

IF BUSINESSMEN were to be allowed a wish, I am sure it would be unanimously for lower taxes.

The tax burden now is so oppressive as to be almost confiscatory of venture capital.

As Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey recently testified before a Congressional Committee, "... the present heavy tax burden will seriously hamper necessary economic growth," adding that "... spending under existing government programs will rise as fast as the increase in revenues resulting from economic growth unless Congress and the Administration alter and reduce those programs."

Taxes for 1956 came to a staggering total of more than 100 billion dollars. The Treasury received 70-billion dollars and state and local governments the other 30 billion dollars.

This means that the cost of government consumes almost one-third of the national product which is the sum of all goods and services by the entire population of the United States.

The government's aptitude for taxes has grown steadily and inordinately. In 1885 the per capita tax take was \$1.98. In 1917 it was \$7.92. During World War I it rose to \$35.70. In 1932 there was a drop-off to \$12.48.

The high point of World War II was hit in 1945, at \$312.86. The fiscal year of 1956 was the costliest of all, \$446.86 per head for every one of us.

Such jet-propelled figures are difficult to comprehend. Much is hidden from direct view in the form of unseen nibbles at the pay check after payment of the direct income tax. You never know you are paying because they appear as part of the purchase price of the items you buy.

Americans will pay for government this year more than they will spend on food, clothing, medical care and religious activities combined.

Before you sit down to a meal, morning, noon or night, this is what happens:

The tax agent collects from the

farmer who grew your food. He collects from the fertilizer companies and farm equipment manufacturers who supplied the farmer.

He collects rail and truck transportation taxes, manufacturers' excise taxes, telephone taxes, property taxes, sales taxes, income taxes, social security taxes, gasoline taxes, license fees, inspection fees, permit fees; all of these—and so many others that nobody even knows what they are.

When you buy a dozen eggs you pay at least one hundred tiny taxes which do not appear on the bill.

There are 151 taxes on a loaf of bread, at least as many, and maybe more, on a pound of beefsteak, a box of soap, a can of beans.

Billions a year are drained off which should be invested in new or enlarged enterprises or spent on the products of these enterprises.

I do not hesitate to predict that if government continues to wrest from the people the basis for future industries and businesses, our rapidly increasing population may eventually outgrow the number of jobs available and industrial labor will then face its greatest threat.

THERE SEEMS to be no restraint in this lust for taxes. It began with the Federal Income Tax Law of 1913 which gave unlimited access to the people's wealth, and the power for the first time to levy taxes not for revenue only but for social purposes.

Since then the sphere of government has increased with a kind of explosive force.

Thomas Jefferson's wise aphorism, "That government is best which governs least," has been tossed into the wastebasket with ridicule and sarcasm.

Whether we want it or not, we pay now for almost unlimited government; a government which limits our lives by dictating how we are fed and clothed and housed how to provide for old age; how the national income, which is the product of our labor, shall be divided among us; how we shall buy and sell; how long and how hard and under what circumstances we shall work.

Actually, the national budget now governs the economy. Unfortunately, it is growing more and more abnormal.

For years we have been spending far beyond our means. Our indebtedness is now estimated to be nearly 700-billion dollars, a sum greater than the combined debt of all the other nations of the world.

The Russian dictator, Lenin, that implacable foe of the free enterprise system, predicted as early as 1920 that the United States would eventually spend itself into bankruptcy.

How many of our leaders still hear the echo of Thomas Jefferson's voice when he warned with reference to the future of this country:

"I place economy among the most important virtues and public

debt as the greatest danger to be feared. To preserve our independence, we must not let our leaders load us with perpetual debt.

"We must endeavor to reduce the government to the practice of rigid economy to avoid burdening the people and arming the Magistrate with a patronage of money which might be used to corrupt the principle of government . . .

"The multiplication of public offices, increase of expense beyond income, growth of the public debt, are indications soliciting the employment of the pruning knife . . . It is incumbent on every generation to pay its own debt as it goes."

How incomparably different in philosophy from Karl Marx, that patron saint of Communism, who fifty years later, while planning the destruction of all constitutional government, said:

"The surest way to overturn the social order is to debauch the currency."

HE REFERRED, of course, to the process of inflation, induced by extreme taxation; the process of "planned economy;" the process of controlling economic conditions and thereby controlling the lives of individuals—a control of fiscal, monetary and general economic forces which produces higher prices and a gradual devitalizing of the purchasing power of money.

"Taxation," with its offspring, inflation, said Lenin in support of the

basic thesis of Karl Marx, "is the vital weapon to displace the system of free enterprise"—the system on which our nation was founded—the system which has made us the most prosperous people of all history—the system which enabled us to produce over half of the world's goods with less than one-seventh of the world's area and population—the system which gave our people more liberty, privileges, and opportunities than any other nation ever gave its people in the long history of the world.

No wonder Herbert Hoover recently exclaimed in reviewing our situation, "The spirit of Karl Marx no doubt rejoices. . . . He recommended some such actions as the road to socialism."

And by socialism he meant the forcing of a centrally controlled economic life upon all persons in the nation, under an authoritarian monopoly that is politically managed.

The collectors and dispensers of socialistically-used funds, the planning committees and enforcement bodies, the services they presume to render and the pyramids they build, the votes they coerce to maintain control—all these expressions of socialism are but the offspring of excessive taxation.

If we want economic liberty—want to be free to work most productively and to have what we produce—our concern must focus on the tax roots to shut off the revenue

which nourishes the disease.

To work at the other end and merely bemoan the detailed projects of socialism or damn the persons who happen to be manning those projects at the moment, or even to change political personnel, would be about as effective in stopping socialism as changing undertakers would be to stop death.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION produces results somewhat resembling the evils of slavery and serfdom in days of old.

To illustrate: the government takes in taxes over a third of the income of the average citizen each year. This means that he or she is required to work entirely for the government from January first until May tenth.

This begins to resemble the Soviet forced labor system. It practically reduces the citizen for protracted periods to what amounts almost to involuntary servitude.

It is indeed the modern although humanized counterpart in the Twentieth Century of the abandoned slavery and serfdom of the preceding centuries. We will be fortunate if it does not finally reduce individuals to the universal status of robots.

The present tax structure is even now probably adequate eventually to socialize the United States.

Our tax take is already greater than that of the admitted national socialistic countries, whether on this

or the other side of the Iron Curtain.

The effects may not yet be fully evident to the superficial eye, but the erosion of incentive, ingenuity and integrity that results will be as deadly as the hidden cancer is to life.

It can in time change the basic character of this great nation as it has every other nation where it has become indelibly affixed.

In the last two decades our tax system has resulted in a creeping inflation which has devitalized the American dollar to 40 per cent of its previous purchasing power.

If the present trend continues, the dollar may well sink to half its present value within another decade.

Those who suffer most from such fiscal debasements are the men of small means—those living on fixed incomes, wages, annuities or pensions—especially the working man.

But inflation does even more than debauch a nation's currency; it also debauches a nation's morals. It creates a false illusion of prosperity; it discourages thrift and honest effort; it encourages the kind of speculation that expects something for nothing.

History shows how difficult it is for a nation to recover once it is in the sway of an irredeemably depreciating currency. The tendency is for prices to go higher and higher, the value of money to go lower and lower.

Sharks of Quemoy

Nationalist Frogmen Dodge Unending Red
Assaults To Keep Quemoy Outposts Potent

by Freeman Long

SWIMMING AND SKIN DIVING are, of course, popular seacoast sports everywhere; but in Chinese waters, they have become maneuvers indispensable to the defense of Quemoy and its outlying islets, particularly in keeping the latter supplied.

Tatan and Ehrtan, only two and a half miles off the Chinese Communist mainland, are two of Quemoy's strategic outposts. Lying smack in the mouth of Amoy Harbor, their basic invulnerability mocks the Peiping regime on its very threshold.

Supplying these islets by sea convey is impractical because of their extreme proximity to the Communist shore batteries. The Tans have a combined area of 0.39 square miles. They have been pounded by Communist artillery on an average of one shell to each hundred square feet since August, 1958, when the Communists launched their attempt to blockade the offshore islands by artillery warfare. The smallness of the area makes it equally hazardous to supply by air-drop. Yet supplies must be got to the Tans somehow, so the Nation-

alists began training frogmen. Superficially, with their goggles and flippers, the Quemoy frogmen resemble skin divers seen on a Hawaiian or Miami beach. Actually, they are combat athletes. The sharp knives they strap around their waists add a gladiatorial touch to their bronze-muscled bodies.

Supplying the Tans is a task that calls for sheer bravery and intelligence.

Comes nightfall, the frogmen ride their supply-laden motor boats to the surrounding waters of the Tans. They wait for the three minute reloading intervals between the Communist barrages. This is still much too short a time, however, for the frogmen to sprint their boats safely to the landing points on the beach. They have to zig-zag through the sea-lanes, dodging Red shells and spotlights. The frogmen dump their supplies on shore and set about evacuating the wounded.

Nearly always, it's a frogman's brute strength that brings him through. For the autumn moon festival, which fell on September 27 last year, frogmen from

Quemoy brought in quantities of mooncakes to soldiers on the two battered outposts. With the cakes and other supplies strapped to their backs, the frogmen had to swim and dive across the choppy sea lanes. Some of the cakes probably tasted a bit salty, having been dampened by sea water; but, just at the thought of eating them, probably the defenders felt their hearts rekindling on this Chinese equivalent of Thanksgiving day.

A newsmen touring Quemoy recently asked a frogman how often he got to the Communist mainland. The frogman replied that he made at least three or four trips a month, sometimes as many as eight, and while he was there, when he finished his military duties, he often found time to stop at a food shop or even see a show.

"If you just wait awhile," he told the amazed reporter, "I'll bring you a couple of the handbills I took from the theater."

The "leathernecks of the sea" are often assigned to sea patrolling and reconnaissance. Swimming into the mainland coast by night to map Communist shore defenses is but a routine adventure.

Recently, two frogmen were sent to the mainland to confirm the effectiveness of Quemoy's retaliatory fire. Reaching the Red shore by motor boat on a dark night, they hid their boat on the beach and went ahead separately to investigate the battered Communist gun

positions. Here is an account of their experience by one of the frogmen:

I INFILTRATED several thousand yards into the shoreline. Checking my map and compass, I figured that there should be gun positions within a hundred yards. But there was no sign of them as far as my eyes could see. Advancing another 80 yards, I came to the edge of a hole about eight feet wide and six feet deep. I found pieces of wood and shrapnel around the place and there was a strong smell of explosive. I knew this was it.

"Ten feet ahead on the left, I suddenly saw a dim light. I crept forward and found that the light came from a cave. Two Communist soldiers were talking inside. Their voices, intoned with northern Chinese accent, were low.

"'Brother,' one said to the other, 'only two of us are left. Let's speak our minds. There is nothing to worry about now.'

"'How many of our guns were hit today?'

"'Nearly all of them.' " 'Good.'

"'Lower your voice.'

"'What are you scared of? All dead except us. Now only heaven knows, the earth knows, you know and I know.' This was followed by a burst of dry laughter.

"I was thinking to butt into their conversation to say, 'And there is also I who knows,' but it was time to return.

"Meeting my mate where we hid the boat, we exchanged information and confirmed that eight Communist gun positions had been destroyed by Quemoy garrison.

"What if one should doubt about the effectiveness of our artillery?" I asked my mate.

"We'll take him along for a trip tomorrow night. How is that?" he said."

EXCITING underwater duels, usually seen only in the movies, have actually exploded in the waters near Quemoy. Not long after the Communists intensified their shelling of Quemoy, in August, a year ago, Nationalist Chinese frogmen fought underwater with Communist frogmen attempting to sneak into Quemoy. While the artillery shells roared above water, deep under the sea the frogmen wrestled and knife slashed in deadly silence.

The Chinese Communists do not trust their own frogmen. Brutal measures are used to ensure their loyalty. Three years ago, Nationalist Chinese beach guards on Kaoteng, an islet of the

Matsus which lies only five and a half miles from the mainland, caught a Communist frogman trying to sneak ashore. He begged for his release, pleading that if he couldn't return to his base within a few hours, he would die. Before he'd been sent on the mission, he explained he had been forced to swallow a capsule containing poison. Unless he could get back to take an antidote before the capsule dissolved, it would kill him. The Nationalists decided he was lying and put him under guard. A few hours later, he was in spasms. When the medics arrived, he was dead. An autopsy proved that he had been poisoned.

Nicknamed "Sharks of Quemoy," Nationalist China's prospective frogmen must undergo a tough endurance test which requires them to run 10,000 meters and then swim an equal distance in the sea. This passed, they then have their physical and mental aptitudes and fitness subjected to a variety of conditions. Such rigid training is said usually to wash out half of the trainee "sharks."

Qualified Questions

I shall not give to the UJA campaign that seeks now to remove Rumanian Jews from the land of their suffering. First of all, I do not know the extent of their suffering. I do not know whether the experiences of Rumanian Jews are worse or better than the experiences of Rumanian Christians.

If they are similar, I would advise Rumanian Jews to stay in the land of their birth and labor for that time when their position may improve. **There comes a time in the life of every man when he must stop running.**

RABBI RICHARD E. SINGER

THEY GUESSED WRONG

by *Nora Billingsley*

WHEN THE FIRST steamship, Robert Fulton's *Clermont*, was finally on its way up the Hudson, scoffers called it "Fulton's Folly" and likened it to "a burning sawmill on a scow," but Fulton knew that it would work—and it did. Fortunately for progress, through the years inventors have refused to listen to those who would pour cold water on their hopes.

In 1816, Rene Theophile Laennec invented the stethoscope. It was met with opposition and ridicule. The young physicians who used it were asked by their older colleagues if one "could listen through it and hear the grass growing."

The attitude toward the automobile was, at first, scornful. In 1895, Samuel Bowles, II, former editor of the *Springfield Republican*, refused an invitation to ride in the car with which Duryea had won the first American automobile race, saying, "I appreciate your kindness, but really it would not be compatible with my position." Chauncey Depew warned his nephew not to

invest \$5,000 in Ford stocks because "nothing has come along to beat the horse." And when Henry Ford was Chief Engineer of the Detroit Edison Company, it had got around that, on the side, he was working on a gasoline motor. Alexander Dow, president of the company, called Ford into his office and offered him the job of Plant Superintendent if he would cease tinkering with his experiment. "I don't object to experiments with electricity," Dow explained, "electricity is the coming thing. Gasoline—no."

But Professor Henry Morton, president of Stevens Institute of Technology, protested in 1879 against calling Edison's experiments in electric lighting "a wonderful success" since, he said, "everyone acquainted with the subject will recognize it as a conspicuous failure." When the managing editor of a metropolitan paper learned that his paper had published a feature article on this invention, he reprimanded the feature editor, saying, "Don't you know it has been absolutely demonstrated that

that kind of light is against the laws of nature?"

Mark Twain had lost money on so many schemes which had been presented to him in glittering terms that, when a tall, spare man came to his door with a strange contraption under his arm, he said, "No, I've been burnt too often." "But I'm not asking you to invest a fortune," the inventor pleaded, "you can have as large a share as you want for \$500." Twain shook his head. As the man left, Twain asked, "What did you say your name is?" "Bell," the man replied, "Alexander Graham Bell."

IN AN INVOLVED paragraph, Simon Newcomb gave his opinion of the "flying machine" when it was new. He wrote: "The demonstration that no possible combination of known substances, known forms of machinery, and known forms of force, can be united in a practicable machine by which men shall fly long distances through the air, seems to be to the writer to be as complete as it is possible for the demonstration of any physical fact to be."

In 1874, W. R. Sykes outlined a perfect system of automatic signal-

ling on British railroads. The Board of Trade and the directorate of the railway companies brushed it aside with, "Personal care by signalmen is much better than any automatic system."

And Commodore Vanderbilt dismissed Westinghouse and his air brakes with the remark that he "had no time to waste on fools."

When Jan J. Wickers invented the Snorkel—the "breathing" device that enabled submarines to stay submerged for weeks—he waited more than 16 years to get any public recognition of it. H. G. Wells wrote: "I must confess that my imagination, in spite of spurring, refuses to see any sort of a submarine doing anything but suffocate its crew and founder at sea."

In 1913, Arthur Brisbane fired the movie critic of his Chicago newspaper on the ground that films were "just a passing fancy" and did not merit comment in his newspaper. More recently, when rayon was introduced commercially, a committee of silk manufacturers decided the innovation had no possibilities as a competitor of silk.

How about making that reservation now for the first excursion trip to the moon?

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Japan's PAINFUL REBIRTH

This article is based on the private research of the authors, both having spent time in Japan. Most of the contents has been extracted from a book tentatively entitled "Japan's Postwar Dilemma."



by Dr. Ellen Song and Morgan E. Clippinger

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO a dazed, demoralized and defeated Japanese nation was clearing away the rubble of a shattered dream of world domination and beginning the painful transition from authoritarian regimentation to democratic individualism.

Today, Japan's recovery represents one of the most miraculous examples of a nation's pulling itself up by its economic and political bootstraps. But the price which the Japanese have had to pay for their progress has been heavy.

Many "old Japan hands" shake their heads in disappointment at the passing of the old customs and sights. Walking in Tokyo's downtown Ginza Street one might easily believe that he is on New York's Broadway, if it were not for an occasional *kimono* in the crowds of Western-dressed men and women, and the rare clickety-clack of the wooden *geta* (Japanese clogs) strik-

ing the concrete pavement. Neon signs and colorful advertising, though in esoteric Chinese characters and Japanese syllabary, convey the atmosphere of Times Square and Coney Island at night.

Boys and girls, once strictly chaperoned, pause hand in hand on their way home from the movies on a "date" (an American innovation) to have a cup of coffee and listen to the lugubrious strains of Western classical music at one of the all-night coffee shops, which have erupted all over Tokyo. Japanese Elvis Presleys, complete with guitar and wiggle, evoke fantastic emotional reactions from Japanese teenagers; "rock and roll" concerts often result in the familiar pattern of mass hysteria; mambo and cha-cha-cha are quite the rage.

In spite of the fact that Japan has the highest standard of living in all of Asia and is now in the midst of a great period of industrial prosper-

ity, her transition has not been an easy one. The society itself has suffered. Not only has the family system (the bulwark of prewar Japanese society) been uprooted, but the traditional manners and morals which have made that nation "The politest people in the world," have been rejected. Japan's youth—confused, uncertain of itself, and groping for a new philosophy, neither feudalistic nor Western—is giddy with the intoxication of freedom, and refuses to bow down to tradition.

Many Japanese students feel that Japan needs a new *Japanese* way of life and not just a carbon copy of that in the U.S.A. Nevertheless, millions of Japanese youth still copy the American clothing styles, emulate Hollywood stars, and intersperse their vocabulary with American slang.

THE OLDER GENERATION complains that it is difficult to communicate with their teenage offspring. There is a gap between them. For example, older Japanese still feel awe in the symbol of the Emperor, hang his picture in the home, and bow before it in the morning. Younger people cannot understand this kind of behavior; most are neutral toward the imperial family, and some would prefer to see the emperor system done away with entirely. Tradition-minded elders dislike the idea of Crown Prince Akihito's marrying a commoner, but

younger generations generally think it is a good sign.

Conservative parents still demand the proper respect, want the right to pass judgment on marriage partners for their children, and strongly disapprove of the modern emphasis on individualism and male-female intimacy.

On the other hand, the youth, imbued with the fallacious notion that democracy means doing what one pleases, have done just that. Family no longer comes first, but the individual. The attitude of many older generation Japanese is summed up by one parent who says, "the young people today don't care about anything or anybody," a complaint also heard in the United States.

Moreover, Japan's younger generations have had no firmly fixed code of morals to guide them through the stormy years of postwar readjustment. Gloom and disillusionment prevails among a large segment of youth. The art of the young Japanese artists, as one American sees it, is pervaded by a feeling of "no way out."

Recently the plight of Japan's youth was etched even more sharply by Japanese vital statistics: the suicide rates for persons between the ages of 15 and 24 have tripled since 1947. Suicide now ranks as Japan's leading cause of death for this age group, surpassing even tuberculosis, and accounts for more than one-third of all suicides in

Japan. The older age groups show an amazing stability, with suicide rates remaining the same or even decreasing during the past ten years.

Japanese observers often cite various factors as the "cause" of juvenile suicides in Japan: some say that most suicides are the result of unhappy love affairs; others say that "parents just don't understand their children." Still others blame it on the rigid competition for entrance into top-flight universities. Doubtless, each of these factors provides part of an answer, but very few Japanese have been brave enough to come out and say that the basic cause is society's inability to equip the youth to deal with the more stressful situations of life.

JUST AS ALARMING are the rates for juvenile delinquency. Not only have the numbers of juvenile crimes increased since the end of the war, but they have shown a marked tendency to become more brutal and violent. Both homicide and theft by adolescents have doubled in the past thirteen years. Robbery has increased in volume by more than four times, while rape, which was seldom found among youngsters 20 years ago, is now about ten times higher than it was in 1945. And these figures represent only those persons under 20 years of age!

News stories reminiscent of the *Blackboard Jungle* are found in ever-increasing numbers in the Japanese press: instances where teach-

ers have been attacked and beaten, or even killed by vicious teenage hoodlums. Cases where children have killed their parents are no longer oddities in the news, and recently there was a shooting incident in broad daylight on Tokyo's glittering Ginza Street. Groups of toughs who call themselves *taiyozoku* [tribe of the sun] identify themselves with weird tattoos and make a specialty of terrorizing innocent citizens and seducing young girls.

In cosmopolitan Tokyo, the largest city in the world, police cannot always guarantee protection for all its citizens after 11:00 at night. The police regretfully point to the statistics: 37 gangs of gamblers with 3,000 members, 39 racketeering groups who specialize in extortion with about 4,400 members; 46 judo-expert strong-arm bands with 2,000 members; 170 groups of juvenile delinquents who act as pimps, night-club bouncers, loan collectors and drug pushers. Thousands of teenagers run away from home each year, many never to return.

Sexual intimacies among teenagers, virtually unknown before the war, are now commonplace. Some of the blame is placed upon the new co-education in the upper levels of school which gives adolescents unlimited opportunities to meet each other, as on unchaperoned hiking, camping, swimming, picnics and other excursions.

An even greater factor is what the

Japanese call *kichi mondai*, the "base problem." For the past 13 years the U.S. military base has been a familiar part of Japanese daily life. At the time of the Korean war there were some 1,400 bases in Japan. Today there are probably less than 350. Towns, cities, and villages situated near the bases have been hotbeds of crime, venereal disease and vice. American G.I.'s with money to spare have encouraged prostitution. A new type of prostitute, the *pan-pan*, emerged to work for the occupation forces and for the U.N. army during the Korean War.

Since American forces in Japan have been drastically reduced in the past few years, Japanese prostitution (even though outlawed) now caters to the *Jieitai* or Japan Defense Forces. Cabarets and clubs which once carried "Americans only" signs now read, "Welcome *Jieitai*" and "Open to the general public."

In 1955 there were an estimated 500,000 prostitutes in Japan. Today, as a result of the tough anti-prostitution law, there are only an estimated 15,000. The Japanese government is now burdened with the problem of rehabilitating these women and preparing them for decent jobs and marriage.

BEFORE 1941 social solidarity was strong and indoctrination thorough, with schools and family exercising effective control over the young. Emperor worship and filial

piety went hand in hand, and the youth learned to subordinate his own individualistic impulses to the needs of the group—family and nation. After the war, however, the old system of *Shushin* or "Moral" education which had been used to teach generations of Japanese the ethics of filial piety, loyalty to a divine emperor, group harmony, and group welfare, was abolished. In its place the occupation reformers substituted a system emphasizing individualism and individual happiness. The difficulty was that the teachers who were responsible for imparting these concepts to the pupils had little or no idea of their meaning themselves. Confusion resulted.

But even more important than the education reforms were those affecting the family. The father lost his legal position as head of the family. Marriage, in the words of the Constitution, was to be based only on the "mutual consent of both sexes and . . . maintained through mutual cooperation and with the equal rights of husband and wife as a basis." This new-found equality served to give women a measure of independence heretofore unknown.

The most important effect of these reforms has been that families today are unable to exert control over their children, and that more and more couples are ending the relationship in divorce. Family counselors and domestic relations courts have increasingly heavy workloads, trying to patch up the marriages

and prevent divorce proceedings.

According to Japanese sociologist Kawashima Takenobu, today's marital mixup among the Japanese stems from three basic factors, all of which are related to the occupation reforms. First of all, there is a widespread protest against the traditional acceptance of polygamy in Japanese family life. In the past concubinage was recognized and practiced extensively, particularly among the wealthy. Now it is illegal.

Today, if Tanaka-san takes a concubine or mistress, his wife will sue for divorce instead of grinning and bearing it as the traditional virtues preached. Statistics indicate that fully one-third of all divorces granted in Japan are on the grounds of infidelity.

ANOTHER REASON for the domestic difficulties is a shift in the emphasis of family relationships. Formerly the parent-child relationship predominated, but today it is the husband-wife relationship. Romantic love rather than parental choice and procreation (continuing the family line in order to perpetuate ancestor worship) has become a motivating force in marriage, as evidenced by the love marriage of Crown Prince Akihito to a commoner.

Finally, there is the idea that marriage does not have to be for life. Tanaka-san's wife is learning that there is more to marriage than just

the four walls of her home and the care of her children—much to the discomfort of poor Tanaka-san. All in all, the Japanese family has probably never been more uncertain of itself in the past 2,000 years!

Japan's rebirth has been a difficult and painful one. Responsible officials, although they realize where the fault lies, can offer only palliatives: "parents should try to understand their children"; "juveniles need more participation in sports"; "we must try to lessen the harmful influence of movies, detective stories, and modern literature."

Once in awhile, a lone voice, backed by a groundswell of support from the older generation Japanese, has the temerity to suggest stronger measures. Many conservatives, for example, would like to see a return to the strong system of moral education of the 1930's in order to curb the irresponsibility of the younger generations.

A step in this direction was taken by the government recently when last September a watered-down version of Moral Education was instituted in elementary schools to teach Japanese youth "respect for the individual." But opposition from *Nikkyo*, the Japan Teachers' Union and the powerful *Sohyo*, the general council of Japanese trade unions, was bitter.

If no strong measures are taken by the government to correct the social ills of the nation the prospect is for a very gradual retrenchment of

the gap between the generations, and finally the emergence of a new code of social morality, one which is expressive of the basic desires of both the old and new generations. However, the danger which is always present is that the youth—uncertain, dissatisfied, and groping—will find an answer in the opiate of Communism. A frightened government, attempting to stamp out the danger, could easily fall into the ways of tyranny and despotism, crushing out freedom at the same time.

Nor is the situation in Japan unique. It represents in microcosm what has been happening throughout all the nations of the non-Western world where the pow-

erful disruptive forces of Western democracy and individualism have broken down the traditional ways of life. In Korea, India, Southeast Asia, and even Africa, the younger generations are rising to assert their independence from tradition-bound authoritarianism and hierarchy.

Youth is energetic, restless, progressive in outlook. Communism knows that here is where it can gain loyal converts—from the leaders of tomorrow. Moreover, in a society where the gap between the generations is so profound and emotional, there can be little stability. Without stability and unity of purpose, a people remain vulnerable to the insidious encroachments of totalitarianism and slavery.

Keeping It Neighborly

If it wasn't for Russia, there'd be no excuse for having a United Nations. Nobody else is disturbing the peace of the world. To keep Russia's bullies in line, the United Nations has to have a "police force" to take "police action." All the members are supposed to contribute members to this "police force." All the nations except Russia. It might seem too silly, even in the United Nations, to ask Russia to supply cops to pinch her own toughs. So the United Nations has dreamed up something even sillier: **THE MILITARY HEAD OF THE UNITED NATIONS HAS ALWAYS BEEN A RED CITIZEN.** And, according to a secret agreement made in London between Molotov and Alger Hiss, **he ALWAYS WILL BE. THIS COUNTRY AGREED THAT THE RUSSIANS SHOULD HOLD THAT OFFICE PERMANENTLY!**

Stalin first appointed Arkady Sobelov, **WHO DEMANDED THE FIRING OF MacARTHUR.** He was succeeded by Konstantin Zinchenko, who chose a notorious Red espionage agent for his first assistant. Last July, the post was given to Ilya Chernyshev, another Red.

MacArthur and Van Fleet had to confide their plans to these Reds. That's why we lost the Korean War. That's why our casualties were the highest per month of any war in American history. That's why it's so hard to understand why our President, a military man, can't see through the suicidal strategy.

—*The Los Angeles Evening Herald Express*, January 9, 1954

THOSE RED "FISHERMEN"

From a release by the office of the Pan-American Anti-Communist League

PAT WALSH, former RCMP agent and one time liaison official between CSU and Soviet Maritime section of Cominform, spent three weeks recently in Newfoundland where he launched branches of the Pan Canadian Anti-Communist League. During his stay he interviewed foreign fishing-fleet crew members from Portugal and other countries and was able to gather much information on Soviet submarine activities off the Grand Banks as well as other first-hand information on Soviet naval espionage carried out by 25 Soviet "fishing trawlers" which were reported off the Newfoundland coast last spring.

It will be recalled that as far back as 1953 and 1954 Mr. Walsh predicted that the Soviets would step up naval espionage off our east coast. Many Canadian and U.S. newspapers carried Mr. Walsh's mention of the Soviet Institute of Oceanography's Director, Mekhanoshin, who in 1936 was the Vice Chief of Soviet Naval Intelligence.

When a Soviet "fishing trawler" was boarded by a U. S. naval unit, a few months ago, off the coast of Newfoundland it was revealed that an underwater cable had been deliberately cut in the vicinity

where this "fishing trawler" had been "fishing."

When Walsh was in Newfoundland recently Portuguese fishermen told him that they often saw Soviet submarines surface near the Soviet "fishing trawlers" off the Grand Banks.

In 1954, Walsh publicly alerted the Canadian people to the dire consequences of letting the two Soviet "fishing trawlers," *Sevastapol* and *Odesa*, prowl around the Newfoundland and Nova Scotia coastlines.

He mentioned that these two Soviet "trawlers" were working on so-called oceanographic surveys and that their crew members were not fishermen but agents of the Soviet Naval Intelligence under direct orders of Mikhanoshin.

Walsh pointed out that a former Soviet Foreign Office official, Igor Bogolepow, had publicly testified before the U.S. Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigating the IPR in April and May, 1952, and had identified Mekhanoshin as being the same Soviet official he personally had known in the Soviet Union, who had been Vice Chief of Soviet Naval Intelligence and who had also been a prominent member of the Soviet Council of

the IPR and the so-called Institute of Oceanography.

Now, only five years after this public warning we have seen these Soviet "fishing trawlers" increase to 24!

Portuguese fishermen have told Walsh in Newfoundland that an average of 50 Soviet submarines are continually prowling around our east coast. Knowing, that many of these Soviet submarines are equipped with missile-firing apparatus and that these missiles have atomic warheads, it is little wonder that the Soviets are so cock-sure of their ability to strike devastating blows against our vital east coast defenses.

Needless to say, all the Canadian and U.S. transatlantic cables would be cut at a moment's notice in the event of war between the Soviet Union and the Free World—cut by crew members of the same Soviet "fishing trawlers" that now infest waters off our east coast.

On July 6, 1959, Mr. Walsh issued a statement on the case of the two Latvian seamen who deserted their ship in St. John's, Newfoundland. In September, 1959, Walsh had publicly denounced S.A.V. Selivanov, Second Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Ottawa, as "an MVD (Soviet secret police) agent who co-ordinates Soviet espionage in Canada." Here is Mr. Walsh's statement of July 6, released to the press:

"In the brief submitted to the

Federal government in 1956, our League had underlined the inadmissible activities of S.A.V. Selivanov, the so-called Second Secretary of the USSR Embassy in Ottawa. In this brief we charged that Selivanov helped Gennadi Popov (who was expelled from Canada) and that he had threatened a Toronto factory worker, Pavlo Hlushanyza, a New Canadian immigrant, that his daughter would be held as a hostage in the USSR if Hlushanyza did not consent to return to the Soviet Union. We also pointed out that Selivanov was in constant contact with local Canadian Communists (LPP) and that he attended meetings of Communist 'front' organizations thus blatantly interfering in the internal affairs of Canada. These inadmissible acts constituted violations of diplomatic propriety."

Walsh stated that Selivanov had been under constant surveillance by members of the Pan-Canadian Anti-Communist League since 1956 and that it was outrageous that Selivanov had not been declared *persona non grata* by the Federal government because of the persistent breach of diplomatic propriety by Selivanov. He continued:—

"We have accumulated evidence, which has always been handed over to the RCMP, that Selivanov is the mastermind behind Soviet espionage rings in Canada. Moreover we have hundreds of letters from new

Canadians proving that Selivanov is behind the Soviet campaign of terror and intimidation aimed at trying to silence these former victims of Red tyranny.

"Since the past two weeks, Selivanov has tried every trick of Soviet intrigue to induce the two Latvian seamen to return to their ship or to the Soviet Union. He began by utilizing the old Communist standby trick of "theft", then he tried to drug the seamen with doped cigarettes after the Immigration authorities in St. John's, Newfoundland, granted him permission to question the two Latvian seamen, he then tried to bluff the Canadian government into believing that one of the seamen wanted to return to the ship.

Selivanov blustered and threatened both the RCMP and the Immigration authorities and tried to throw his weight of diplomatic authority around. Now he has manufactured a telegram, supposedly from the wife of one of the Latvian seamen, to try to cajole this seaman into returning to the USSR. Because of the Royal visit, many newspapers have failed to give this story proper attention and it was only when these two seamen were flown to Toronto, at the expense of

the Latvian Relief Society, that proper consideration was given to the plight of these two refugees from the Red Terror."

WHAT is Selivanov afraid of? Why did Selivanov fly to Newfoundland before the Canadian public even knew that these two Latvian seamen had deserted the Soviet "fishing trawler"? Why this unholy and frantic attempt by Selivanov to try to intimidate and terrorize these two men? Is it because Selivanov is afraid that the Latvian seamen will reveal that the "fishing trawlers" are engaged in Soviet Naval espionage and are refueling Soviet submarines as well as cutting transatlantic cables?

Whatever the real motive behind Selivanov's frantic efforts in this affair, one thing stands glaringly revealed: Selivanov is a blind and obedient stooge of the Kremlin masters. He should be booted out of Canada—and fast.

Is Canada not mistress in her own house, to have to tolerate the inadmissible activities of this Soviet terrorist, pursuing his purpose with full diplomatic protection? Canadians, everywhere, should raise the cry: **BOOT SELIVANOV OUT OF THE COUNTRY!**

Since 1933, alien traitors have directed our Nation's policies. The current plan is to recognize East Germany and betray West Germany. Cuba and the Caribbean area are also the scene of additional betrayals.

From the Diary of a 19th Century Child Actress

by Edith Ellis



This vignette of an earlier, more placid day in the American theatre introduces Edith Ellis and her brother Edward, here, two clever children acting fill-in roles in a play on tour in Chicago. Just two years later, when Miss Ellis was 13, she was singing Josephine (in the original key!) in a juvenile company of H.M.S. PINAFORE. Eventually, she became quite a prominent actress: her last starring role in New York was Mrs. Alving in Ibsen's GHOSTS. A director and playwright also, 19 of her plays have been produced in New York and London, and on the Continent. Her book OPEN THE DOOR, first published by Knopf, is in its tenth edition.

Edward Ellis—here, seven-year-old Eddie—found his initial Broadway success as Blackie Daw in GET RICH QUICK WALLINGFORD. As did his diary-keeping sister, he devoted his life to the theatre, enjoying numerous long run successes. He made several movies, too, among them WINTerset and THE THIN MAN.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 12, 1879

MAMA HAS DECIDED that my brother Eddie and I are to leave the stage and that our family must be more like other people. Of course Mama is almost like other people now because she hasn't played a part for three years. So is the baby because she is only two-years-old and she has never been

an actress. Eddie is glad. He always said he wasn't going to stay an actor forever. He says he'd rather be a fireman or the man that turns the bridge when the boats go through the river here in Chicago.

That's all nonsense though because Eddie is only seven. He isn't old enough to know what he'll want to be when he grows up. When I was seven I had my mind made up to be a Princess or maybe a rich old maid like Miss Eliza Flower who was my Sunday school teacher when we lived in Dallas, Texas after we stranded down there and Papa became a newspaper man instead of an actor. I thought it would be nice to be like Miss Flower because she had a coachman and wore beautiful lace veils on her hat.

Now that I am 11 I know how silly I was thinking I could marry a Royal Prince just by wishing. Of course, I could be a refined old lady like Miss Flower and pay calls in a carriage; but that doesn't interest me very much now. I'd rather be a great author like Louisa M. Alcott. I wouldn't even mind going on acting if I could be a star like Annie Pixley because her plays are funny and nobody dies in the last act.

MR. FITZSIMMONS the manager of Haverly's Theatre where I often play calls me "Little Mary Anderson." He says he calls me that because I have the "eyes and the

jaw and the makings," whatever that is. Of course, I could go right on being a child actress if lately I hadn't grown so fast. Even last summer in *Oaken Hearts* when Frederick Ward played my father and put his hand on my head and cried "My little one! My own little child!" and then took me on his lap, I could feel that my legs hung down too far.

But last week Mr. Fitzsimmons sent for me to come right down to the theatre and see about doing Georgie again in *The Danites*, which McKee Rankin and Kitty Blanchard are touring again. She is really his wife. I had already played it with them at Haverly's last season and the season before that. I told Mama I knew they would say I was too big for Georgie now but that Eddie would be just the right size. So I took Eddie down to see Mr. Fitzsimmons. He knows Eddie already because Eddie had played with me at Haverly's that very season in *The Royal Middy*. I hoped I could get the part for him because Papa was having a bad season.

When we went in the office Mr. Fitzsimmons leaned back in his chair and stared at me through his glasses and said "Here! Here! What has become of our infant prodigy?" I told him I guess Eddie would have to be that now.

I told him we got his note to come to the theatre and he said, "This will never do. Wait until McKee Rankin sees those long legs."

I asked him if Eddie couldn't play Georgie and Mr. Fitzsimmons pretended to be very cross. "Oh! So you're going to quit acting and be Eddie's business manager are you?"

Of course he was only joking. He always jokes with me; he is a great friend of mine. Then he said "All right. You get Eddie up in the part. Mind now dead letter perfect Sunday morning at ten o'clock."

I felt pretty unhappy that I couldn't play Georgie anymore. I love Mr. and Mrs. Rankin and Mr. Parsloe who plays the funny Chinaman and Mr. Aldrich the heavy man and their especially lovely Company Manager who has given me a box of candy the closing Saturday night both times I've played with them. The part is short because Georgie is killed at the end of the first act. He gets shot by the Danite in the coonskin cap. Of course, I don't know exactly what it's all about but I do know that the man that shoots Georgie and his sister Nancy is one of the Danites and their other name is The Destroying Angels. They are Mohammedans or Mormons or something. It is very interesting if you understand it I guess because they always had good houses and after the curtain went down the applause sounded like thunder.

Well Sunday morning Eddie and I were there at ten o'clock sharp. They never call the whole company when it is only a child actor that is going to rehearse.

We waited a long time. Stars are always late. Of course it was Mr. Rankin's own company so it made no difference whether he fined himself or not. I was having a terrible time with Eddie. He said if I called him my "little" brother when I introduced him, he wouldn't rehearse. I threatened to tell Mama on him. But then Mr. Rankin finally arrived and I told Eddie everything I could think of to make him look pleasant and I got him out on the stage. Mr. Rankin was standing down in front where there is only one gaslight in the daytime. He was so surprised he couldn't believe it was me and he said he was very sorry but I seemed to have outgrown little Georgie.

I TOLD HIM how Eddie had been an actor since he was four-years-old and how I had taught him his lines and rehearsed him in Georgie's business (which was stirring the camp kettle and then running and hugging his sister Nancy when she enters on the mountainside and then falling off the cliff and jumping down onto the mattress out of sight when he is shot by The Destroying Angel).

"Good! Good!" Mr. Rankin said.

I nudged Eddie to speak up but he wouldn't. He just won't talk to managers. He says they always put their hand on his head as if he were a little dog and ask him if he is a good actor. He says he won't answer that, not for the biggest man-

ager in the world, and if he was a dog he would bite.

I hoped Mr. Rankin would know better but he didn't. He pulled Eddie over under the light and said "Here sonny, let's have a look at you." Eddie got red and I knew he was insulted so I talked very fast about nothing much and then Mr. Rankin said "How much does this actor get?"

Mr. Rankin always paid me \$25 a week but I had to answer that Eddie hadn't got more than \$15 for his parts yet.

Mr. Rankin laughed and said "He is engaged for \$20. Only look here Edith," he said, "you must mascot the show for nothing. Remember, standing room only every night." Of course, that was a joke.

Then they rehearsed and Eddie was splendid. He picked up all his cues and he knew every line. Mr. Rankin was very pleased and we went home and told Mama. She tried to make Eddie take a nap but Eddie says naps are only for babies.

At 6:30 I took him back to the theatre and made him up, which he hates, too. He got through Georgie without any mistakes and when the Danite shot him he fell off the mountain onto the mattress all right. That isn't easy either because you have to jump up quicker than scat and climb down a step ladder before Nancy jumps on top of you. Because as soon as her little brother is killed she rushes up the mountain screaming like anything

and then the Danite shoots her too and she falls over the cliff onto the same mattress. Eddie was quicker getting down than I ever was. He says he wouldn't let Nancy fall on him, not even if she was the greatest actress in the world.

EDDIE PLAYED Sunday night and Monday night and Tuesday night but Wednesday morning when we woke him up you never saw such a sight. His face was all puffed up on one side and he didn't look like Eddie at all. Mama said maybe he had mumps and she knew how to find out. So she gave him a sour pickle to eat and my goodness the way he acted. Mama said it was mumps all right. Then we thought of the matinee. Eddie couldn't go on the stage looking like that. The audience would laugh and spoil all the sad part of the act.

So I rushed down to the theatre and when I told Mr. Fitzsimmons he said, "Now little Mary Anderson you've got to save the day."

I did.

I ran back to Eddie's dressing room and found the part and went over it. Then when Charlie the call boy came I borrowed his pants, only I had to roll them up. Of course, Charlie had to stay in the dressing room until I gave them back, but the assistant stage manager said he would call "15 minutes" and "Curtain" for him. And Gillespie, the captain of the supers, lent me his soft black hat. I could

wear Eddie's blue flannel shirt and highboots though the boots did hurt quite a lot. Then I got old Molly who cleans the dressing rooms to get me some hairpins and I wound my curls around my head and pinned them tight and pulled my hat down hard and I looked pretty much like a boy.

By this time, the orchestra was beginning to tune up in their room which was next to mine, and is where they play cards during the acts. I went up on the stage and told the stage manager about Eddie's mumps. He was furious. He said Eddie had no business getting mumps until the week was over. Mr. Fitzsimmons found out, and he came back and took me to Mr. Rankin, who only laughed and said I could mascot better on stage than off. So I played Georgie the rest of the week, which was the end of *The Danites* engagement in Chicago.

One thing Mr. Rankin did that was different from anybody else: he always paid me in gold pieces. So Saturday night when the first act was over and I was killed, Mr. Rankin said "Come and get your salary." I went with him to the Star dressing room and he gave me five five-dollar gold pieces and said "Such a good little mascot should only be paid in gold. The next time we play Chicago, Eddie shall play Georgie and you shall play Nancy."

I asked him if I grew very fast,

why couldn't I play the comedy part? Mrs. Rankin asked me why I would rather play that. Because it is a happy part, I told her. Mr. Rankin laughed and said "No tragic Muse for this child." I don't know what he meant by that.

I TOLD THEM GOODBYE and went out and there, waiting at the head of the stairs were my other friends in the company. Mr. Aldrich who played the Parson and Mr. Parsloe and the old Judge with the big red nose. They all shook my hands and said "Goodbye Georgie until next season." I felt very sad. I knew there wouldn't be any next season for I would be too big.

I looked around to see if the Company Manager was there, but he wasn't. Both times before when I had acted with them, he was the one on Saturday night who had come back stage with the box of candy for me.

"You will find several letters from me inside" he would say. They weren't letters, really, but little white candies shaped like hearts mixed up with the chocolates and sugared almonds; and printed on the hearts there were tiny red letters that said "Sweets to the Sweet," "My Heart is Thine," "Accept this token of my love." Things like that. The Company Manager hadn't come back this time though. "Probably he thinks I'm too big now," I said to myself.

But I was feeling terrible because

I had a secret. All week I had been making him a present. It was a Book Mark. It was made of white cardboard with little holes and I worked the letters and border in blue cross stitch. It said "Remember Me." I fringed a piece of blue ribbon and sewed on the back of it and it was very pretty.

I waited there on the stairs for him until the second act was called and then I gave up and went down to my dressing room and changed my clothes to go home. I thought maybe he would rap on my door to say goodbye but he didn't.

So I took the Book Mark all wrapped in tissue paper and tied with blue ribbon and I gave Charlie his pants back and took the part of Georgie to the stage manager. Then I locked my dressing room door and went to the green room to hang up my key. It didn't seem any use to wait longer.

Just then who should come through the stage door but the Manager.

"Whew! I am just in the nick of time to give my little lady her candy," he exclaimed. "I chased clear over to State Street for this." He handed me a great big box that

had pretty pink roses all over it and closed with a little gold clasp like a jewel casket. I was so surprised, but I managed to thank him and then I handed him the Book Mark. But I didn't know what to say. It seemed it was almost as dreadful to give it as it was not to.

"My Jimminy Christmas!" he said. "Is this for me?" and I nodded and he opened it and looked at it for a minute. "Well, God bless your dear little heart," he said. "Did you make this all yourself for me?" and I nodded again and he put his hand under my chin and made me look up and his eyes were all teary and he said "I'm never going to part with this. I will remember you always little lady. If ever you want a friend in this business you just come to me."

I wanted awfully to ask him his name. I just couldn't. Then he kissed me on the cheek and kept saying sort of under his breath "Bless your little heart. Bless you." And then he blew his nose. My throat hurt terribly.

I wriggled away and ran out the stage door down the alley and all the way to the trolley on Randolph Street.

Some Farmers!

"The Ray Hugh Garvey family in Kansas last year received \$700,000 from the government for wheat they grew, \$400,000 for the wheat they did not grow, and \$14 million for storing government wheat . . ." "They actually received from the government during the last four years—\$791,488 for wheat not grown and \$14.7 million to store the surplus wheat. These figures were confirmed to me by the Department of Agriculture."

—CONGRESSMAN JAMES B. UTT, (Washington)

a little dog

by Dan E. Tatom

WOOLLY is a little puppy-dog. He is about eight weeks old. Like nearly all puppies he is filled with bubbling good humor and his body-wiggling and tail-wagging are something to behold. To him everything was fine and the world filled with nice people and nice things—a puppy's world—until one morning, Woolly, bumbling and rollicking in the brush near his home in the country, had his front paw caught in a steel-trap.

The trap snapped shut just above the first joint of his chubby leg about three inches above his soft little paw. All day long he lay trapped and when night came, a cold, raw and bitter night, he was still a prisoner. Despite his swollen paw and the pangs of fear and hunger and forlornness, Wooley lived on. But soon his lips, gums and teeth were in sorry shape due to his vain attempts to gnaw through the steel of a trap and chain. Woolly had been a prisoner for about 24 hours when this writer chanced to drive along a near-by road and heard the piteous yelps for help.

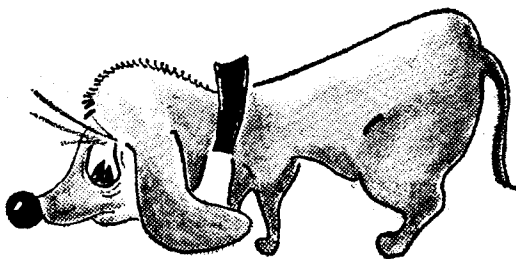
I stopped my car and, on foot, backtracked to where the yelps had first been heard.

The poor little puppy was crouched on the frozen ground, his badly-swollen paw locked in the rigid jaws of the un-yielding steel-trap. Woolly's mother, of doubtful breed, was standing guard and whining and whimpering, a Spartan mother and solitary sentinel watching helplessly over her puppy. Her mouth too showed the effects of her fruitless attacks on the trap.

As I approached, the harassed but hopeful mamma dog bared her fangs, raised her hackles and slowly backed up, ever alert for trouble; but at the same time she clearly showed a sort of wistful confidence that her puppy was about to be rescued. I was wearing heavy fur-lined gloves and as I gently patted the pup's head and softly talked to it to give it a hint of friendship, the mother crept close and, with some show of misgiving, permitted me to pat her head too. All the while I kept talking softly and gently to both mother and puppy and soon both were licking my gloved hands and trying to lick my face. I knew then that I was accepted as a friend and benefactor.

As gently as possible, I tried to un-spring the trap's jaws. I could see that the little prisoner was trying not to whimper or cry out, but the agony was too great and doleful yips just had to come. At this the mother dog danced frantically about, yipping and whining. But both still licked my gloved hands and I knew they had not lost faith. Once the mother closed her jaws shut on my wrist but she did not really try to bite me.

cried



I had another try at the trap with the same unsatisfactory result. Now science can "prove" that dogs can't cry, but these could. Big tears rolled from the pup's eyes. It was crying. So was the mamma dog. I was there and I know.

BEING UNABLE to manipulate the complicated trap I took pup, trap and chain in my arms and went to my car. The mother dog followed. She was in a highly nervous state and I was concerned lest she might launch an attack. However, she behaved quite well and, after a bit of coaxing, entered the car. I then drove to a place where I could remove the trap without too much pain to the pup and presently was happily able to ease his suffering and return him to his overjoyed mother.

It so happens that I know a little about fractures and the like and I was soon satisfied that the pup had suffered no broken bones. The paw and part of the leg were badly swollen but, by careful massaging to aid the return of circulation, the injured member became usable. There was no visible sign of gangrene or torn tendon.

Later, I was able to learn to whom the pup belonged and so returned him to his owners, who were delighted to have their pet back. I told them to give him a pan of warm milk and wrap him in a warm covering of some sort. Also to let him alone so he could rest and sleep.

Believe it or not, when I left, the mamma dog jumped happily around me, giving shrill yips of canine joy and jumping up and lightly pulling at the edges of my overcoat. There is no doubt about it: she was thanking me.

HUMANE SOCIETY MEETS

The annual convention and corporation meeting of The Humane Society of the United States will be held October 9-11, 1959, in the Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City. This is expected to be one of the largest meetings in the history of the American humane movement. All humanitarians are invited to the convention regardless of whether they are members of the HSUS. The address of the HSUS is 1111 E Street, N.W., Washington 4, D. C.

"No civilization is complete which does not include the dumb and defenseless of God's creatures within the sphere of charity and mercy."

The "Vanishing" Island

Supernatural horror or point of view?

by Carlo Bel Morro
as told to Paul Brock

THERE WAS something eerie and mysterious about the island. It simply refused to stay still. When we had entered its harbor there was drift ice all about. Two hours later every chunk had vanished. I noticed that as the tide rushed out, swift as a mill run, and the beaches lengthened, from them everywhere vapor rose. Behind it the mountains seemed to bob and waver, and a ghostly music followed the wind out of the ravines into the harbor.

No wonder the regulars aboard called it Deception Island.

We had approached it one morning in late September, in the Argentine Navy cutter, *Benito Granda*. Our patrol duty extended from Santa Cruz in South Argentina, down to the South Shetland Islands and to the top of the Palmer Archipelago.

I was one of 12 cadets on board. We all were young, and had no experience with the almost supernatu-

ral stealth and treachery sometimes shown by the sea.

One enters the harbor at Deception through a gap between two pinnacle mountains, from which extend two ranges, like pincers. Now the ranges were covered with snow, right down to within six feet of the gravel beaches.

"Why does the snow stop so abruptly?" I asked Rojez, the bos'n.

"Take a good look at the beaches", he replied. As the ship eased past the huge mountain to starboard, I looked over and saw the gravel beaches steaming.

"Volcanic ash," Rojez explained. "Dig down a foot and you're liable to burn your hand off."

Nevertheless, the harbor itself was filled with ice drifts. We steamed our way through to the rickety pier, which Rojez said whalers sometimes used.

"But they never stay long," he said. "No one does."

HE POINTED AT the two pinnacles between which we had just passed.

"I've heard it would take only a small earth tremor, or even the noise from a broadside to collapse them. The gap would smash shut. Anybody caught in the harbor would be stuck forever."

I could have sworn the two pinnacles seemed to be staggering a bit, as I stared at them against the sky.

"Deception Island," added Rojez. "It's certainly well-named. The whaling men say that sometimes it's not here. It vanishes one year and reappears the next."

Downstairs in the wardroom, Rafael Gompres moved about uneasily.

"What are we doing here?" he asked Francisco Ruiz, another cadet. "This place gives me the creeps."

"Food," Ruiz said. "There's a million penguins back in the Red Lake, and as many seals off-shore."

"I'll stick to canned beef and biscuits," Rafael said. "I'm not going ashore on *this* paradise island."

"You won't have to," said Ruiz roughly. "You and I and Mora here are going out in the ship's gig for cod fish. It's orders."

"Through that gap again?" I asked. I shuddered, thinking of those swaying mountain peaks.

Regardless, a little after noon we got into the gig and rowed slowly out of the harbor. A few miles out

we threw our lines over. Ruiz had a hand harpoon ready, in case there came a chance to snare a seal; but almost immediately cod choked our lines. By late afternoon, cod filled the gig to the gunwhales, some of the catch weighing up to 30 pounds each. Time had gone swiftly and we had been much too busy to notice our drift. At last we called it a day. Rafael and I grabbed oars and Ruiz hopped to the stern and took the tiller.

"All right men, pull!" he shouted.

As I strained at my oar I heard him muttering to himself. I looked up and saw in his face sheer bewilderment.

"What has happened?" he whispered. "Where in heaven's name is Deception?"

I shot to my feet. I scanned every inch of the horizon through the 360 degrees of my compass. There was nothing on that horizon, no Deception, no speck of land of any sort. We could not go anywhere, because there was simply no place to go.

Ruiz crossed himself. He strained his eyes, too, toward the southern horizon. Rafael sat transfixed, staring at nothing.

"We are cursed," he murmured.

I kicked at the cod.

"Well at least we have plenty of food," I said. But Rafael berated me for joking. He talked much too loudly about the devil and cursed until his voice shrieked and qua-

vered with hysteria, and he would not stop.

I slipped aft to join Ruiz. We could offer each other no solutions. In fact, we were not yet terribly concerned and the predicament did have its amusing aspects. How could an island which an hour before loomed large in the distance, simply vanish the moment our backs were turned? Ruiz and I indulged in lots of suppositioning, all of it patently ridiculous. Meanwhile, night drew near.

September may be springtime in the Antarctic, but even the dusk was severely cold. Our Navy jackets provided little protection. I could hear the fish crackle, freezing already. Sleep would be impossible. Ruiz and I decided that if nothing happened by morning, we would row south-west toward Tierra Del Fuego. If luck was with us, we'd run onto one of the many uncharted islands which spread out from the South Shetland group.

I recalled all Rojez, our bos'n, had told me about Deception's disappearing.

"Bet it'll be right there in the morning," I said, all confidence.

At the other end of the boat Rafael was quite hysterical. A few stars had appeared, and a kind of moonlight touched the dome of the sky and hung, eerie and unreal, over the water. Rafael's delicately boned face glistened palely. He had begun to sing in a sort of harsh wail, and once Ruiz slapped him in

an effort to shock away the hysteria. The blow was lost on Rafael.

"It's the curse of the sea!" he would scream. "The cruel, devilish sea. The sea that will engulf us all." Then he talked about witches' cauldrons being on the beaches of Deception, about the bubbling water and the steam.

Ruiz thought that Rafael must actually be losing his mind, and I agreed. Hallucinations beset him. His screams turned into gurgles of gibberish. Ruiz and I huddled aft and tried to worry about tomorrow. Abruptly, toward morning, Rafael gave a great cry and plunged over the gig's side.

GOING AFTER him would have been suicide, but Ruiz and I quickly tried to detect his body in the murky water. Rafael never once rose to the surface. He vanished as completely as Deception Island.

"A peasant," Ruiz said unemotionally. "A peasant beset by ghost fears."

"He was from Buenos Aires," I protested. "A city boy."

"Not really," he said. "Rafael's father came from around Tucuman in the Andes, where they all see miracles and believe in witchcraft."

We huddled again in the thwarts of the boat and tried to keep warm.

Dawn broke at last. Carefully, we scanned the horizon. Nothing was in sight. In a locker, Ruiz found some emergency food rations and water, and we ate breakfast. Then

we got out the oars and started rowing to the south-west.

We'd been at it for two hours and at least it made us warm again. I held the bow oar and Ruiz was in the stern we sat with our backs to the bow.

He turned to say something to me, as he rested over his oar, and his eyes suddenly widened. He shouted: "Look! Look! ahead of us!"

The air was clear as crystal and yet a ship began to emerge—apparently from nowhere: first the bow, then the midships, and finally the whole vessel: an apparition taking shape. There was no fog from which it might have materialized so eerily. It was the *Benito Granda*.

Instantly, we were shouting and waving our oars. Soon we were sighted, and the ship steamed over and hove to. We climbed aboard and the gig was picked up on the davits. We were rushed to the ward room, given brandy, and here the skipper questioned us. We told him the whole horrible tale, but when we finished he looked at us as if to say the experience had driven not just Rafael out of his mind.

"Deception disappeared?" he said several times, with angry incredulity. "You two come up on deck."

We followed him up. He pointed off the stern quarter. There indeed were Deception's two tingling mountain pinnacles, and the pincer-like ranges falling away south.

"It's fantastic", I cried. "From our boat, that island was nowhere to be seen."

A LITTLE LATER Bosun Rojez spoke to me.

"I heard your story," he said seriously. "Don't think you've lost your mind. There's a tale around that if you approach Deception from a certain angle you won't see a thing.

It's like the shimmering that occurs in the desert, when you see a mirage. The horizon just seems to continue and there is no island visible."

Whatever the explanation, I was relieved to hear we were not going back. But I had to have one final look. I climbed to the poop deck. Deception was clearly visible, a pile of purple rock, cloaked here and there with snow patches. And while I watched and wondered, suddenly Deception exploded, or seemed to, with a noise like a thousand thunder claps and bomb blasts, all instantaneously ignited.

Rojez came running aft. So did the rest of the crew. We all stood there staring. The perfect visibility about Deception quickly deteriorated to a disturbed, shimmering haze, and through it we all were absolutely sure we distinctly saw the two pinnacles lurch together. Another deafening explosion shot over the ocean. Slowly, before our eyes, the distant Deception seemed to sink into the sea.

Rojez seemed amused. "Ah ha, up to her old tricks I see", he chuckled.

Maybe the skipper didn't quite believe this astonishing spectacle either, but I noted we no longer moved at cruising speed. It was Full Speed Ahead for three hours.

This incident occurred five years ago, and I would have been glad

to forget it if it had not been for something I saw in the papers about a year later. The item reported that two scouting planes, part of a whaling expedition, were lost somewhere in the Antarctic. The expedition's mother ship, in radioing the story, mentioned its own location—the ship was moored in the harbor of Deception Island.

NEEDED !!!

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UNESCO INVADES OUR SCHOOLS

*When the front door is shut to the one-worlders,
they try to slip in through the back*

by John T. Flynn

Reprinted from *The Defender*

AN OLD ENEMY is on the march again. Its name is UNESCO. The battleground is the American public schools. And the objective is to capture the minds of your children.

UNESCO stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. It is, as its name implies, an offshoot of that collection of communists, socialists and collectivists of all kinds known as the United Nations—in which the United States is also entangled.

UNESCO, since its formation more than a dozen years ago, has been meddling in our schools. Its purpose is to brainwash our children. It wants to destroy in their minds love of their own country.

If there is anything UNESCO dislikes, it is patriotism. It wants to replace it with what it calls "world-mindedness." In order to bring about "world-mindedness," it must wipe out of the minds of our youngsters respect and admiration

and love for American traditions and the American way of life.

In their place would be instilled respect and admiration and love for all the countries of the world. Logically, this could only mean respect and admiration and love for the socialist and fascist and communist way of life which is prevalent in those countries.

If you wonder what kind of people are presuming to remold the thinking of American children, here is what the Senate Internal Security Committee said about UNESCO several years ago:

"It looks as though by far the worst danger spot from the standpoint of disloyalty and subversive activity among Americans employed by international organizations is UNESCO."

UNESCO has been flooding the United States and its schools with this collectivist, one-world stuff—with the active cooperation of the National Education Association.

But despite the pressures which the NEA can bring in the schools, a number around the nation have forbidden the use of UNESCO material in their classes.

However, these internationalist termites are not easily discouraged. If they get thrown out the front door of our schools, they sneak around to the back door and, before you know, they're inside again.

THEIR NEWEST gimmick is something called "Associate Schools Project." As a beginning, UNESCO and its American propaganda agency—the United States National Commission for UNESCO—have penetrated nine American high schools with this latest project.

These nine schools are in strategic spots like New York, Pittsburgh, Washington, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and a few other places. If this latest backdoor assault on our schools works, you will find it turning up in schools all over the country.

A representative from each of the selected high schools has agreed to use pamphlets and audio-visual aids from UNESCO in their schools. Judging from past UNESCO propaganda, you can well imagine the kind of stuff which is being fed the students in these nine high schools.

This "Associate Schools Project" is under the direction of an official of the National Education Association. UNESCO supplies the mate-

rial to be fed to the kids in the schools. But who runs the department in UNESCO which provides the material?

UNESCO has a section called the Secondary Educational Division. Secondary education, as you know, means high-school education. The chief of this Secondary Educational Division of UNESCO is a lady named Mrs. A. Jegalova.

And who is Mrs. Jegalova? *She is the former chief of the Inspection Division of the Soviet Ministry of Education.*

In other words, with the cooperation of the National Education Association, the meddlers in UNESCO are feeding into nine American high schools, material emanating from a United Nations division run by a Russian Communist.

And, if we are not on the alert, it won't be long before the same material from the same source will be turning up in other American schools.

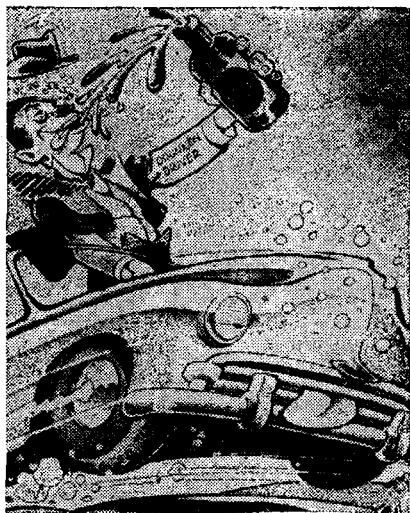
Even if we should succeed in protecting our kids from this latest foray on their minds, never doubt that UNESCO will be back again with something else.

This is why many Americans feel that our only real protection against the trouble-making United Nations and its busybody agencies is to get the United States out of the United Nations, and get the United Nations and its alphabetical offshoots out of the United States.

Man of Extinction

Be Wise—Don't Alcoholize

SHAKESPEARE said, "Alcohol is a poison men take into the mouth to steal away the brain." GLADSTONE said strong drink was "more destructive than war, pestilence and famine." SIR WILFRED LAWSON said it was "the devil in solution." CARDINAL MANNING said it was a "public, permanent agency of degradation." ABRAHAM LINCOLN said it was "a cancer in human society, eating out its vitals and threatening its destruction." ROBERT HALL said it was "distilled damnation." LORD CHESTERFIELD said it was "an artist in human slaughter." RUSKIN said it was "the most criminal and artistic method of assassination ever invented by the bravos of any age or nation." GENERAL PERSHING said "drunkenness has killed more men than all of history's wars." GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE said, "My experience through life has convinced me that abstinence from spiritous liquors is the best safeguard to morals and health." PRESIDENT TAFT said, "He who drinks is deliberately disqualifying himself for advancement." PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT said the beverage alcohol business "tends to lawlessness on the part of those who conduct it and to criminality on the part of those who patronize it." PRESIDENT WILLIAM MC-



KINLEY said it was "the most ruinous and degrading of all human pursuits." THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT said that it "tends to produce idleness, disease, pauperism and crime." THE OLD TESTAMENT says: "Wine is a mockery, strong drink a brawler; and whoever is led astray by it is not wise." THE NEW TESTAMENT says: "And do not get drunk with wine, for that is debauchery; but be filled with the Spirit."

(Reprinted from *The National Prohibitionist*)

FLN COMMUNISM'S BALL - CARRIER IN NORTH AFRICA

Whose sinister money backs Algeria's National Liberation Forces?

by Hilaire du Berrier

IN TETUAN, in the old Spanish Zone of Morocco, at an inconspicuous address of Apartado 245, lives a 39-year-old German Communist whose name a few years ago was Winfried Muller. Today it is Si Mustapha ben Ali, alias Ahmed ben Ali. The organization he represents in Morocco is based in Hamburg, West Germany. Contributing to the support of his operation, which has two prime objectives: dividing the West's two most unyielding allies by inciting German foreign legionnaires to pass over to the enemy, and the amassing of intelligence information from such deserters, is the Adenauer government. The price of a suit of clothes and return to Germany is made available from a fund ear-marked for Germans in distress. The deserter, if he elects to go home rather than enter the services of the F. L. N., agrees to repay the loan at a later date. Si Mustapha handles the affair at his end.

Such is the surface picture. Behind it is a frightening example of the efficiency and invulnerability of the interweaving lines the Soviet apparatus has spread for the winning of Africa. To avoid losing ourselves in a maze of threads, let us take a small corner of the dark continent and study it thoroughly. The story is repeated in each country and each community, with variations, from Tangiers to Capetown. The size of the investment will give the complacent reader an idea of the extent to which the Kremlin means business.

Let us go back ten years, in 1949, in Eastern Germany. Herr Muller was a student in Karl Marx University (The *Karl Marx Hochschule*). He was a member of the German Communist Party, studying to be a journalist. From the Karl Marx School he went to Innsbruck to work on the *Tyrol Arbeit*. Then a trip to Russia. From Russia back to East Germany. A charge of

"Tito-ism" was built up against him as a cover. He went to West Germany and founded the Independent Workers Party, which had a short existence. From West Germany he went to Paris and was received by French Communists. Then he went to Switzerland to contact agents in Geneva and Lausanne. It is now 1956. After a last meeting in a comfortable, middle-class establishment called LA RESIDENCE, he was passed on to Si Raban, of the F. L. N. press bureau in Tunis.

For motives that over-lapped, a group of Germans was already working with the Algerians and Tunisians. Some were out to make easy money, others were playing Arab nationalism against Israel; Muller, the new convert to Islam, was not averse to either of the above, but he was also working for Russia. And it is a tribute to Russian genius for pulling the most diametrically opposed into the furtherance of their game, that the section of the American press and public devoted to *supporting* Israel formed the most articulate support for the Germans in Tunisia and Morocco who were plotting Israel's eventual destruction.

TOWARD THE END of 1956 Herr Muller arrived in Morocco as a journalist. Then Muller ceased to exist, and Si Mustapha was born.

An elaborate financing operation supplied the funds for the operation

which Si Mustapha proceeded to set up. Thousands of Algerian workmen in France found it preferable to turn over from 10 to 50 per cent of their earnings to terrorist collectors than to have their throats cut. Millions of francs of such extortion money were converted into dollars by sharp-eyed North Africans, accosting tourists in Paris streets. A counterfeit note or two, or a folded note made to look like two bills instead of one, usually turned up in the tourist's pocket later, but that in no way dampened American ardor for the Algerian F. L. N. (National Liberation Forces), as they call themselves. By mid-1959 some \$80 millions more are estimated to have passed through Cairo to the Algerian rebels from Peking alone. Much was spent immediately for arms purchases in Germany, Czechoslovakia and Italy. Millions were deposited in private Swiss accounts by the F. L. N. leaders. Communist parties in France and Italy, militant nationalists of Black Africa and Asia, well-meaning organizations and individuals in America (and some who were not starry-eyed at all) contributed to the golden flow being maintained by Mao Tse-tung and Nasser and Islam's oil princes. Russia was long on advice and agitation but short on cash contributions. Satellite countries did their bit.

Switzerland has been the banker for such enterprises since the start

of the Algerian revolt, and, incidentally, a Swiss is in charge of the most important F. L. N. chain in the Moroccan network. It is based in Oujda, the Moroccan railhead for trains coming out of Algeria. German thoroughness produced the efficient system of contact listings, pressure directives and intelligence filings that make the ragged and murderous hordes of the F. L. N. a North African Trojan horse. Modern public relations methods brought it the support of American Labor leaders, a Massachusetts senator, countless editors and the powerful American public.

FURTHER ADMIRATION for Communist organizational genius is forced upon us as we reflect that "Algerian Information", the publication put out by the Algerian Communist Party's delegation behind the Iron Curtain, is printed in East Germany, while the headquarters of the Si Mustapha organization in Hamburg, West Germany, helps support it.

Thus the seat of West Germany's ship building industry, under a Socialist Mayor named Herr Brauer, becomes an ally of satellite Germany in the East and a Communist revolutionary movement in North Africa. Herr Brauer, the man providing the umbrella for it all, is a socialist who took shelter in America before the war, naturalized himself, became a labor leader, was sent back to Germany by American La-

bor to organize German unions, and then used those unions as a political party to hoist himself. Yet, the reason given by American labor for sending Herr Brauer back to Hamburg is that it was a move to "combat Communism". American labor also, it will be recalled, went on record at the world labor conference in Tunis in July, 1957 as supporting the Algerian rebels. Whatever Mr. Adenauer's feelings are, and in most points they coincide with our own, we must not forget for a minute that on the municipal level he has been beaten by a militant, rising Socialist Party that got its boost from our post-war pouring of funds, and organizers such as Brauer, into German unions.

This explains how the North African Club (Nord Afrikanischer Club) attained its present importance in Hamburg under the protection of Adenauer's political enemies, and ours. Conspicuous, arrogant, and untouchable by Bonn authorities, it constitutes a cancerous center of Communist espionage and aid.

Si Mustapha's most profitable operation, money-wise as well as militarily, has been his desertion propaganda campaign (Ueberlaufpropaganda). Demoralization of the Foreign Legion and the cutting off of its supply of new recruits was a must for Algerian Communism's present aims and Russia's eventual ones in North Africa. Si Mustapha presented desertion as a rescue op-

eration, saving fellow Germans from being killed for the French. The deserters passed over to the enemy, were milked dry of information, then given the choice of return home or a job with the F. L. N. With every man that went home, the pressure of German mothers and civilians clated by Si Mustapha's message, "Your beloved so-and-so is safe in the hands of the F. L. N.", hardened to oppose any Adenauer clamp-down on desertion-sponsoring. Each German entry into F. L. N. employ, with West German approval, put more strain on the alliance East Germany and Russia are most anxious to break. As a source of Intelligence information it has been invaluable to the enemy, and it has been a gold mine to Si Mustapha.

THE POPULAR SUPPORT of West Germany in general and Hamburg in particular has permitted Si Mustapha to provide further profitable employment for German Reds and Legion deserters by setting up a parallel Hamburg office to encourage North Africans to desert from the French Occupation forces in West Germany. They are provided with civilian clothes, passed home on a Tunisian passport and then through an intelligence interrogation for the Reds, i.e., East Germany and Soviet Russia. Simultaneously a violent campaign has been launched against the Legion to foster a climate favorable to the en-

couragement of desertion, and insistence by neighboring governments that France cease accepting their nationals as volunteers. Hollywood cooperated by producing a scurrilous film called "Horizons of Glory". A fury was stirred up in Zurich by a book in which a "legionnaire", Bruno Noli, of Basle, tells of the atrocities he was forced to commit, including the killing of a Moslem child of ten. Actually, Noli passed three days in the Legion, in the Marseille barracks, before he was thrown out as physically unfit.

It has been admitted in Paris that "the foreign power" (probably France) which got hold of Si Mustapha's files in mid-1959 was itself surprised at the Red ramifications they had uncovered. In Oujda, Morocco, an elite (by F. L. N. standards) corps of 1,300 shock troops is held in reserve for the final, all-out effort which Peking is encouraging. They are divided into smaller groups, or *Katibus*, of 120 men, which in turn are divided into four groups each of 30. Sixty Telefunken field sets, or a little less than one to each 20 men, indicate plans for fast, mobile strikes in small units. Their morale has been bad. Rumors of a Red Chinese intervention in the near future have given them the same sort of lift in '59 that Senator Kennedy provided in '57.

A high power Telefunken radio base connects Oujda with twenty-some regional, or Willaya, com-

manders in the field, Si Mustapha in Tetuan and the mysterious Peking base in Albania. Possibilities of a Red China submarine line are openly discussed. From the vast haul of documents seized over the past two years some idea of the traffic passing through Libya, Tangiers and Tunisia takes shape. By early 1958, at the time American arms were being made available to Bourguiba, it was estimated that Tunisia had received nine rifles for every Tunisian of military age. The American weapons did not pass on at once, they were retained at first and French arms with which the Tunisian and Moroccan armies had been equipped were passed to the F. L. N. American guns went later. Equipment from East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Russia and Poland had all numbers and distinguishing marks removed. West German material, plainly marked and in good condition, abounded. Belgian and Italian arms were plentiful, and some Spanish. Large stocks of new British equipment left behind in Egypt turned up. In tracing the route and provision factors behind each batch of foreign arms, it appears that numbers and marks of origin were deliberately left on free-world bloc materiel, as a means of sowing discord between the allies. A different appeal and reason accounted for each nation's contribution to the heterogeneous supply, and Soviet Russia had connived all of them.

King Mohammed V, with his throne at stake, takes a dim view of the 700 Russian "diplomats" and a foreign army with its Red-backed intelligence service carrying on arms traffic and interrogating passengers alighting in Oujda from the Algeria train. But his hands are tied. A left-wing premier, head of the Moroccan Workers Union, runs Morocco. After V-J Day an American labor leader decided that the French unions in North Africa were puppet organizations serving colonialism, so he went in and organized better ones, for the Reds.

NO HAPHAZARD ORGANIZATION formed by itself could have grown across North Africa, extending its feelers in a dozen countries, with the gift for not letting the right hand know the left hand's activities that the Algerian rebels have shown. Only a precocious, costly and intense campaign could provide the stream of arms and money that has poured into the hands of the F. L. N. from Communist satellites and free world allies. Again, the enemy's patience and resourcefulness command admiration. The North Africa Club in Hamburg, serving as an espionage ring for East Germany, yet maintained with the approval of America and West Germany is only one example. The examples have not awakened the West to the importance of the stake.

Individual reports pouring into

the War offices of our Allies but never into American papers are frightening. Taken together they are overwhelming. Algerian pilots being trained in Red China, funds being raised by Italian Reds to give the Algerians a bomber. Six Dakotas, old but in good condition, sitting on Libyan and Tunisian airfields. Moslem "volunteers" being groomed in the Caucasus for appearance in Algeria. Two Algerian "students", Ait Chaalal and Chaib Taleb, touring South America on UN passports to bring Latin American support behind the "war against colonialism". Walter Reuther, Eleanor Roosevelt, Theodor Kheel and George Meany celebrating African Independence Day on April 16, 1959, (a Black Africa going Red!) in Carnegie Hall with the F. L. N. flag on the platform.

With all the information available on Amar Oussedik's F. L. N. mission to Peking in May, 1959, his visit to Peking's submarine fleet (by now the world's third) and Peking's imprudent promises of all-out aid, a great unknown exists.

Where is the money coming from that has financed the F. L. N.'s public relations campaign in America? American Unions? Private organizations or persons? Or has it come direct from the Red bloc?

East Germany produced the documentary film, *Algeria on Fire*, which is now showing in Moscow. And Egypt filmed the life of Djemila Bouhired, the terrorist

who specialized in making bombs to be thrown in theaters, dance halls and cafes, which is also on Moscow screens. We know that Dr. Ahmed Francis is the exponent of "ricochet atrocities", the kidnapping or killing of youngsters before their mothers and vice-versa, as a means of inciting blind retaliation by European settlers for the F. L. N.'s American public relations office to exploit. But who is putting up the money, and how much has been spent to delude the American public over the past three years? These are questions to which we should demand an answer. In an age and country possessing the best communications system the world has ever seen, an honest congressional committee would be shocked to learn the extent to which public relations hucksters, hired to produce an opinion, provide handouts passed on to a trusting public as news. Name writers signing misleading "factual" articles for a fee and professors using their universities to give scholarly coloring to paid propaganda reports have become accepted features of our society. They have contributed to public confusion and our press's disrepute.

THE SECRETARY of one of our few remaining conservative senators expressed horror in mid-1958, over the mass of F. L. N. propaganda showing French atrocities that was inundating Washington offices. At

that moment, a French booklet entitled *True Aspects of The Algerian War*, showing photographs of the mutilations and killings being practiced by the F. L. N. on both captured French soldiers and their own people, in the F. L. N.'s attempt to create the impression of a national front, was being barred from the American post on grounds that the booklet was printed abroad.

Then the ocean of F.L.N. printed matter screening Red atrocities and

Communist direction must have been printed in the U.S.A. Who is paying for it, and how much has been spent are questions a loyal American should ask as he follows the line from Si Mustapha's home in Tetuan to the seat of West Germany's heavy industry in Hamburg, to a building in Pankow and the bases in Albania and Red China.

The total sum must be staggering. It did not come from any anti-Communist organization!

Rules for Peace

Get youth interested in God's love for them. Teach them obedience to parents. Teach them the true joy of real home life. Make them wise, prudent, rugged, jolly, sincere, strong, noble, kind, courteous.

Help people be alert to the dangers of a politically-controlled publicity system. Help them become well informed, thereby:

1. Keep interest in better government by focusing attention on laws and measures affecting their neighbors and themselves. Keep from being diverted by trivialities.

2. Unite people into peaceful groups. Help avoid useless, hurtful criticism. Inspire forgiveness of repented injuries.

3. Build faith in good leaders by holding them up for rightful, earned honor and respect. Give just correction when needed. Always vote.

4. Preach and live true democracy by making possible less government domination and less excessive taxes.

5. Encourage government thrift to strengthen its credit; produce stability in economics, by leveling off price raises and promoting general contentment. Avoid extravagant living.

6. Squelch unnecessary strikes in vital industries; encourage civil orderliness; foster firm, prompt attitude on the part of the government toward such disorders.

7. By reasoning, strengthen traditional American virtues: honesty, sobriety, continence, genuine ruggedness, faith in the pledged word, common neighborliness.

Instruct skilled care in the use of firearms, not allowing them to be registered on any pretext lest they be confiscated and the population left helpless. Be cautious! Twisted ideas can enslave nation as fatally as force of arms. Vigilant moral virtue is the best defense.—JOE SPENNER

This Is What They Said

- Those who expect to reap the blessings of freedom must, like men, undergo the fatigue of supporting it.—THOMAS PAINE (1737-1809)
- Christians whose church memberships are in denominations affiliated with the National Council have discovered with dismay that much of the Sunday School literature used in their churches (thanks to arrangements made by the ruling hierarchy of the National Council of Churches) is prepared by non-Christians or anti-Christians.—CIRCUIT RIDERS
- The UJA has never been content to accept the thesis that the Jew must suffer along with his fellowman. . . . Yet, we should be willing to ask this question, (even if it may shock and anger some): *Should the Jew in communist-dominated countries be a more privileged individual than the non-Jew?*—RABBI RICHARD E. SINGER
- The journey of 1,000 miles begins with just one step.—CHINESE PROVERB
- Winston Churchill, himself, actually came from a sorry family whose principal virtue down to his own career was not honor or even decency but mere success.

The Roosevelts had had "blood," including spectacular drunkards and fence-jumpers.—WESTBROOK PEGLER, June 29, 1959
- During 1958, 655,110,000 prescriptions cost consumers \$1,824,190,000. These are the figures given by the (Wall Street) Dow-Jones report and don't include the billions in patent nostrums and other non-prescription kill-me-quicks which the Kept Press, radio and TV educate the public to take.—AMERICAN CAPSULE NEWS, April 25, 1959.
- The world desperately needs men and women who are informed and who care. Only love can conquer evil. And there is nothing stronger than love. Evil always bears evil. Hatred always breeds hatred. So the need is for superior people who will make the sacrifice and give the strength of a great love for Mankind. Then the problems must be courageously faced.—RUSSELL MAGUIRE

● Know ye not that ye are a temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?—I CORINTHIANS 3:16

● We are indeed at a late hour to defend our liberties. Much of our constitutional structure has been already eroded away.

—SENATOR STROM THURMOND, South Carolina

● Man has mounted science, and is now run away with. I firmly believe that before many centuries more, science will be the master of man. The engines he will have invented will be beyond his strength to control. Some day science may have the existence of mankind in its power and the human race may commit suicide by blowing up the world.

—HENRY BROOKS ADAMS

● If the liquor and dope traffic could, they would destroy the Church; and if the Church would, it could destroy the liquor and dope traffic.

—SAM MORRIS

● An open foe may prove a curse, but a pretended friend is worse.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

● Walter Reuther, Moscow's gift to American Labor, has been called the "red headed woodpecker" ever since he started to peck at Labor's pro-American leaders following his return from a two-year indoctrination course in Russia. This course made him so enthusiastic about Communism that he wrote to a colleague in Detroit: "Carry on the fight for a Soviet America."—AMERICAN CAPSULE NEWS, February 28, 1959

● As Father Coughlin said, the Republican and Democratic parties are the Left and Right wing of the same bird of prey—the banker. What our country needs is a Liberator Party.

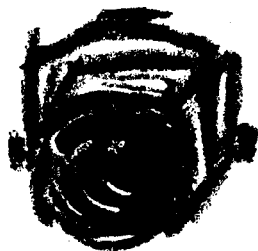
● All great events have been distorted, most of the important causes concealed, some of the principal characters never appear, and all who figure are so misunderstood and misrepresented that the result is a complete mystification. If the history of England is ever written by one who has the knowledge and the courage, the world would be astonished—BENJAMIN DISRAELI, In *The Congressional Record*, Washington, D. C., December 11, 1945, Page A-5815

● You will find poetry nowhere unless you bring some with you.—JOUBERT

ONE of the best games until after the GOP convention of 1960 will be "Looking Rockefeller Stories in the Mouth," comparing facts with the printed word, as U.S.A. newspapers, magazines, radio, TV and book publishers compete for best-seller Rockefeller stories.

Gaps between fact and record, unless readers insist on some Spotlight on Performance auditing, are forecast by the column obituary of Jerome D. Greene, published March 30, 1959, in *The New York Times*: This told of Mr. Greene's work as the first secretary of the Rockefeller Foundation, also main facts of his service to Harvard before and after his work for the Foundation. It did not quote what Mr. Greene testified regarding his belief in the Institute for Pacific Relations and its right to employ Communists if it wanted to do so.

Nor did it refer to this event which happened in the second year of Mr. Greene's tenure as executive of the Rockefeller Foundation: In 1915, Mr. Greene was questioned by the Wilson Industrial Relations Commission about the Rockefeller coal and oil employees. He told how, among all the foremost men of large affairs whom he had known, John D. Rockefeller was the most courteous, most considerate. The audience's hearty response egged him on to further superlatives. As a commission investigator on foundations, I sent a note to the chairman: "Ask him how many



SPOTLIGHT ON PERFORMANCE

by William H. Allen

times he has seen Mr. Rockefeller."

The question wasn't asked. I moved over to Chairman Walsh and whispered, "Aren't you going to ask that question?" Impatiently, he answered, "Just look at that audience! I can't ask such a question." My reply, "That's why you can't afford not to ask it."

The question was put: "Mr. Greene, it has been suggested to me that I ask you how often you have seen Mr. Rockefeller, say this last year."

The witness turned several shades, lost color, pulled his vest almost to pieces and answered, "Twice." Walsh then brought out that the "twice" were ten minutes at a business session, no talking, and one lunch at Pocantico, with Greene ten seats away from Mr. Rockefeller.

THE BOOK SHELF

A NEW LOOK AT NASSER

by Alfred M. Lilienthal

NASSER OF EGYPT. By Wilton Wynn. Arlington Publishers, N. Y. 213 pp. \$3.95.

DURING these hectic years in which so much has been written about himself, Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser could have derived little comfort from his fulfillment of Robert Burns' wish, "O wad some power the giftie gie us, to see oursels as ithers see us." Until the publication of this new book by Wilton Wynn, Nasser has been invariably portrayed as an Arab anti-West and anti-Jewish fanatic, alternately possessing the attributes and beliefs of a Hitler and a Stalin.

In this recital of events in Egypt since 1951, which the author covered as the Middle East correspondent of the Associated Press, the Egyptian leader is depicted as a complex, sensitive revolutionary whose chief concern is for Arab independence and dignity rather than a lust for power and domination. Simplicity has been a living principle to the boy from Beni Mer, the son of a provincial postal clerk, who brought about the ouster of the decadent Farouk regime. Wynn relates that Nasser, in declining to move his family into one of the former king's palaces, stated: "I have

to pay for every one of the priceless vases and art treasures my children might break. I can't afford to live in a palace."

This book casts a beam of truth on the not inconsiderable amount of myth-information that has surrounded the Middle East.

The painful experiences suffered by a certain small number of Egyptian Jews in the wake of the Israeli-British-French conspiratorial invasion were clearly a manifest action, not of any racial or religious policy, but of a political xenophobia which heightened into a wholesale "Egyptianizing" of Egypt, ranging from schools through commercial and financial life. In this process Egypt has become Egyptian. And families like that of Gamal Abdel Nasser need no longer feel inferior because they speak Arabic.

From a press man himself comes a clear picture of the slanted foreign press, the detailed story of far-off city desks demanding more anti-Nasser copy, or else.

Some of the most inspiring portions of the book are devoted to an exposition on Nasserism as nothing more than the new expression of the

historic aspirations of forty million Arabs. The insistence on being "masters of their own house and equals in international dealings" and a refusal to accept the role of a junior partner of the West is a far cry from the popularly-held concept of this movement. Glubb Pasha, the ousted British leader of the Arab legion, failed, we are told by the author, because he insisted on "looking at the Arabs as they were. Arab nationalists like to see themselves as they will be."

One cannot help agree with Wynn that this Arab outlook "often produces undignified positions, both ridiculous and irritating to outsiders."

The one shortcoming of this volume—probably resultant of its size—is the need of further specific examples illustrating this major point. For the psychological idiosyncrasies inherent in the Arab mind and outlook are real reasons why this people can be so easily misunderstood.

Reliance on good public relations would help considerably to reshape the Arab nationalist portrait the world has been given.

For anyone who wants to become conversant with events, too often judged by misleading headlines, this latest book on Nasser of Egypt is a must.

THEY STILL FEAR McCARTHY

by Harold Lord Varney

SENATOR JOE McCARTHY. By Richard Rovere. Harcourt, Brace, New York, \$3.95.

THE COLD malice with which American "Liberals" pursued Senator McCarthy in his lifetime has now followed him beyond the grave. In a book which has enjoyed extravagant reviews from all the "Liberal" reviewer clique, Richard Rovere repeats most of the stale accusations which have been popularized by Drew Pearson, Jack Anderson, William T. Evjue, ex-Senator Bill Benton and other McCarthy baiters. He ties up his argumentation with an offensive personal summation in which he accuses McCarthy, among other things, of being insincere.

Mr. Rovere's book is itself the

strongest refutation of this insincerity charge. No insincere man would defy the wolf-pack of the Washington character assassins, as McCarthy did, and not seek peace with his tormentors. The hallmark of the successful Washington politician is his readiness to compromise with his enemies and backtrack the minute the going gets rough. Joe McCarthy had many opportunities to make such surrenders and to be welcomed into the fold. He spurned them all. He followed his lonely way to his grave, persecuted as no other Senator has been in our times.

The question which Mr. Rovere, for all his emotionalized writing, does not face, is why McCarthy was so vengefully hated. Other men (Rich-

ard Nixon, for instance) have exposed Communists in the government and have gone on to fabulous popularity among the middle-roads.

The particular sin of McCarthy is that his attacks touched the Communist-helping "Liberal" as well as the official Communists. He uncovered such pious frauds as Dorothy Kenyon, Owen Lattimore, John Carter Vincent etc. These self-styled "Liberals" had powerful friends throughout the establishment. The whole "Liberal" cabal, tortured by its own guilt complex over its war-time pro-Russianism, turned upon McCarthy to shut him up. When he refused to be silenced, they launched the chain of events which culminated in his censure. The lesson of the whole McCarthy career is not the one which author Rovere draws: it is the lesson of what can happen to a man in supposedly tolerant America if he incurs the wrath of the "respectable" American Left.

Mr. Rovere is well fitted for his present hatchet job. He is himself a former Communist whose first writing appeared in the *New Masses*. In late years he has become mellowed and even poses as an anti-Communist although he has never aided Government agencies by giving them the facts which he knows about his former comrades. Author of the Washington column in the *New Yorker*, he is now in a position of journalistic power and enjoys the cultivation of the great. He writes in a readable, convincing style, reminiscent, without the wisdom, of Walter Lippmann.

That he has now turned his gifts and his prestige to a post-mortem smear job against Joe McCarthy indicates how deeply the Senator's fight

scored against men of Rovere's ilk. Rovere's new book is journalism in its most unworthy form. It will be quickly forgotten. But it is a symbol of the deep spiritual malady from which American "Liberal" journalism is now suffering. When American "Liberalism" is out to get a man, it hounds him beyond the grave.

• • •

FOR THE SKEPTIC. Edited by Lyle H. Munson. The Bookmailer, New York. 194 pp. \$3.00

THE non-Communist public has long wanted to have a ready reference compendium, complete with index, which would give the principal documents of the recent great Congressional investigations of Communist activities. The Bookmailer has now given us such a handbook.

While his little volume makes no pretense of completeness, Editor Munson has done his work well. With excellent selectivity, he has picked out the passages, some now forgotten, which nailed the Communists and their Janus-faced "Liberal" backers to the masthead of truth.

Here we will find the now hard-to-get testimony of Larry E. Kerly which described damningly the various war-time Washington spy rings. Here are the original documents on the shifty Harry Dexter White, and his planted proteges in the government. Here are the facts about Oppenheimer, now being reglamorized by the "Liberal" clique. Here is the curious record of Communist friendships of Senator Jacob K. Javits as brought out by Judiciary Committee subcommittee. Here is the tangled

record of Jane Foster Zlatovski whom an unalert government permitted to depart to France.

Students of the Communist subject will find this an invaluable aid, a work of scholarship and truth.—J. L.

• • •

THE STORY OF AXEL MUNTHE, CAPRI AND SAN MICHELE. English edition, 1959. Allhem, Malmo, Sweden. 428 pp.

A MEMORIAL volume to commemorate the centenary of Munthe's birth, this is one of "the most beautiful books" of the decade. Its physical proportions, paper, typestyle and its illustrations entitle it to be included in this category.

Munthe, author of "The Story of San Michele," was also a successful physician. Called "the mysterious Swede," his life was one of unusual interest.

In 1880, at 23, he was the youngest Doctor of Medicine in France. Writing of him, in 1950, Dr. Henry Nouaille said, "he must be reckoned among the great personalities of the world who have enriched in an extraordinary way the history of the healing art."

While physician to many wealthy patients, Munthe also was a constant helper of the poor and set up a free clinic for them. He, himself, had known both poverty and wealth. Bad health had harassed him from his youth and he wrote "The Story of San Michele" in the 1920's when he was going blind. After an operation for glaucoma in 1934, he partially regained his sight.

In contrast to his poor patients,

were many others, who were the great of his day; Prince Eugene Bernadotte was a patron as was the Swedish Minister, Sibern. Queen Victoria of Sweden was his principal patient for 40 years. Throughout his life, his friends expected his early death, but he lived to be 92. At 18, poor and ill, he made his first visit to Capri and had his first glimpse of the ruins of San Michele chapel. It was 14 years later, as a famous physician, that he became its possessor.

The Story of San Michele has been translated into 40 languages; in eight, it has been printed in Braille.

An eccentric, once when in Rome, he hired a tame bear from a traveling gypsy "to give the bear a holiday and myself some few hours in unusual and pleasant company." He took the bear for a ride in an open carriage, the animal seated beside him, and later to lunch, where the two sat at table together.

By using the device of several pen-portraits of him, by different persons who knew him under different circumstances, the editor of the memorial book has presented a composite of a man in advance of his time, with great love of life, yet in many ways ill-adjusted to it; great as a physician, great as a writer. His devotion to San Michele was perhaps the strongest motive of his life.—M. H.

• • •

THE WATCH THAT ENDS THE NIGHT. By Hugh MacLennan. Scribner's, New York. 374 pp. \$3.95

ONE of the most devastating portraits of the intellectual Communist which has yet been written ap-

pears in Hugh MacLennan's new sensational novel, *The Watch That Ends the Night*. That its episodes take place in Canada accentuates its interest in the shadow of the Gouzenko revelations and the recent Norman case.

Jerome Martell is a brilliant but neurotic surgeon who throws away a promising career in Montreal in the mid-Thirties to enlist in the International Brigade in Spain. From this point, his degeneration is progressive. Without joining the Communist Party, he becomes a Red pawn. Horribly mutilated by concentration camp tortures, he returns to Montreal ten years later, an unwelcome revenant.

It is Martell's fate to ruin the lives of everyone with whom he comes in contact. The author's portrayal of the degeneration of an idealist once

he passes under Communist authority is verisimilitude itself. A secondary character, a neurotic nurse who becomes a Communist zealot and who dies in moral disintegration in Paris adds depth to the picture.

Mr. McLennan sketches skillfully the deceptive intellectual atmosphere of the Thirties which caused so many well meaning people to go wrong on Spain and later on Stalin's Russia. Most of the believers of that decade recovered their perspective after the war and are now dedicated anti-Communists.

The medium of fiction which the author has used to convey this disillusionment is more effective than a library of think-books.

A skilled writer, Mr. MacLennan has woven a moving and suspenseful plot.
—H. L. V.

Easy Come, Easy Gone

The shocking revelation that the state of Michigan is broke may have come in time to save the nation from the Washington plunderbund—the let's-spend-ourselves-rich boys in Congress and the fat cats heading useless Federal bureaus.

On February 2nd, Governor "Soapy" Williams, with his bank credit shut off and his treasury unable to meet payrolls after years of toying with Socialistic Reutherian economics appealed to industry for prepayment of taxes due April 15.

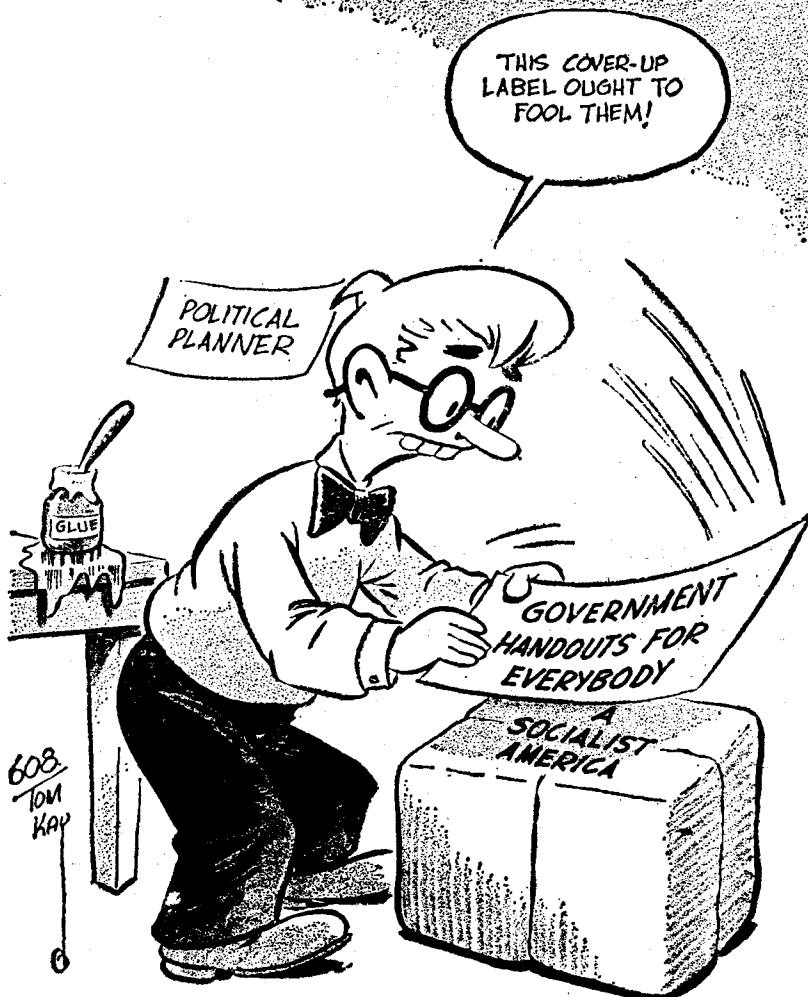
Michiganders are asking why he didn't brace Reuther's UAW for the money. But we should ask: Will Americans-at-large finally realize that a government, state or national, can go broke? Will this deter Washington from spending what we haven't got?

—*The News Observer*, Crossett, Arkansas

Correction

In "City Killers" (September issue, page 43), an editorial error resulted in "1.1 mill" being printed as "\$1.1 million." The sentence should read: "In other words, to achieve the much-publicized so-called 'tax cut,' a cash reserve fund, amounting to \$2,198,180.00, was dumped into the general fund, causing a cut of 1.1 mill."

THE AMERICAN WAY



Sugar-Coating the Socialist Pill

Reprinted by special permission of the *Ashley News Observer*, Crossett, Arkansas.

THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: I have found your publication most interesting, and I am sure that we shall make real use of the articles with our students during the coming months. I am very anxious to have some of them at the beginning of the Fall session to present to our new students. It seems to me that they carry a message that I have not found before. With every kind wish, I am

BURD E. SMITH
Wingate College
Wingate, N. C.

Sir: Television is holding its own as Public Enemy No. 1 in our homes in these United States. I do not deny its irresistibility, but we should not let it take over our minds to the extent that it dominates our lives. When escapism means the refusal to accept problems and realities, it can become a dangerous thing, and a menace to the very survival of the nation.

The tensions of the world are great; to want to bury our heads in the sand is understandable. But to be so steeped in make-believe as to be unaware of the danger and trouble our country faces is inconceivable.

ISABEL MURPHY
Arlington, Mass.

Sir: Education is what this country needs, but not the variety that Ford Foundation would furnish. Our Schools and Colleges are far off the beam when it comes to representing America to the younger persons.

Many of them are under heavy Communist influence.

D. D. GIBSON
Dade City, Florida

Sir: It is so wonderful to read those letters from other parts of the country in which people demonstrate that they have the same feelings and reactions that we have. Here in N. Y. we feel so alone because nobody seems to care what is happening to our beloved country. They are amused at our patriotism or else they recommend us not to get stirred up since we cannot do anything about it. So it is good to know that others all over the country are with us. I hope they continue to write and encourage us.

The AMERICAN MERCURY is easily obtainable here at the newstands.

MARJORIE KENNEY
New York, N. Y.

Sir: Instead of Maine or Miami, it's now stylish to vacation in Moscow, basking 'neath the sunshine of Khrushchev's smile. Nikita beams as gullible Americans swallow his ballet bait and the ballyhoo that sojourns in his broken-down hosteleries will bring "peace." This is the "People to People" program, or "look mom, no war"!

Presidential candidates vie for hours spent at killer Khrushchev's chubby knee. Dear Hubert talked to "The Monster" for eight hours, but Khrushchev's tough—he survived. Then Hubert addressed the Russian

people—via a “dead” radio. Ain’t “Cultural Exchange” grand?

ELIZABETH LIPPIT
San Francisco, California

Sir: No other country in the whole world has as many drugstores per capita as the USA. What does that mean? Americans are drugging themselves to unconsciousness!

FRANK D. STEINER
Moraga, California

Sir: There is no doubt but that you are doing the most effective work in behalf of the Constitution and public welfare.

HENRY E. SPITSBERGEN
Washington, D. C.

Sir: What will be the end result of all efforts and proposed panaceas, if we succumb to World Government through the agency of the United Nations. Let’s withdraw from this Snake-Pit while there is time.

STAN DWYER
Seattle, Washington

Sir: It was with a great deal of pleasure that I opened the July issue of AMERICAN MERCURY and read the article, “Invitation To A Tea Party,” by my friend Marie De Guerin. I was fortunate to be able to have her speak at a taxpayer’s tea party at my home, and her reception by my friends, who made up the audience, left me cheering. She is a true “Irish Wit,” and has an appeal that is unique in that she outlines in no uncertain terms situations that exist, and furnishes a sensible remedy.

The “ironing board brigade,” as she called us at my tea party, got a real

insight into the action every housewife can institute. A mother of three children, interested enough to work at a better life in America’s future, Mrs. De Guerin proved her point.

ANNE C. CRONIN
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sir: It is not a mere exaggeration when I say that AMERICAN MERCURY deserves worthy mention for the excellent job it is doing in preserving our constitutional form of government and true Americanism.

I admire your magazine for its tenacity and great moral courage in the greatest of all fights against minority factions, that are attempting to destroy all that we hold noble and sacred. We must continue this struggle to keep for ourselves and posterity the rights and privileges guaranteed under the U.S. Constitution.

I suppose I am a highly prejudiced citizen but I believe in our Republican form of government in contrast to atheistic Communism and its kinsman, Socialism.

J. VAUGHAN HAWKINS
Charlotte, N. C.

Sir: Hearty approval of *Indian City, U.S.A.*, in July MERCURY, page 88. Suggest various local groups dramatize incidents of history connected with their localities, especially emphasizing patriotism, love of freedom, and the religious nature of our founding. This could help to offset the distortion, or lack, of such teaching in our schools.

DORIS FRANKLIN
Highland, California

Sir: I just accidentally came across this

bill and I find it hard to get the re-prints. In this I was successful because I happened to be around; the reason is my wife is a Democrat and keeps on hiding my mail, if I am not around the house when the mail man comes. This isn't the first time. I am enclosing a renewal of my subscription too.

(Name withheld)
East Grand Forks, Minn.

Sir: I sincerely believe MERCURY is doing a powerful job in safeguarding the future of our children.

GEORGE F. CARROLL
Chicago, Illinois

Sir: You are doing one of the grandest jobs of anyone I know with the AMERICAN MERCURY in trying to preserve our great Republic.

BILL BLANTON
Houston, Texas

Sir: Isn't it UNcanny how the U.S. Surgeon General, after attending an UNWHO meeting, can UNqualifiedly advocate the inoculation of an UNdetermined number of Americans with an UNdiscovered vaccine to protect them against an UNidentified flu virus that he UNEquivocally predicts will strike them at an UNpredictable time and at an UNknown place?

Sounds like the old promotions used for Salk Vaccine, Asiatic Flu and Fluoridation.

UNshor, UNimpressed & UNSold
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Sir: Even the animals, birds, and fish know better than to mix.

People who preach, teach or advocate mixing are promoting the communist line and the religion of the Devil.

CLARE EWING
Alva, Oklahoma

Silent Signature

The United Nations Bulletin for March 1, 1954, says (on page 196) that *the United States has signed the Genocide Pact*. If this is true, it is the saddest moment in the history of western civilization. For it means that the freedoms and safeguards that the English-speaking people have fought for and died for, since the days of Magna Charta, have been destroyed, stealthily and treacherously, without the voice of one American official being raised in their defense.

The Genocide Pact provides for the trial and punishment of anyone accused of causing physical or mental harm to any member of a minority. It does not define what constitutes *mental harm*. But you can be taken, anywhere in the world, and tried, *without a jury* for having committed it. The pact is retroactive—you can be tried for alleged offenses committed 20 years ago. The pact would enable any President or head of a state to suppress a free press. This pact has not been ratified by the Senate, so it must have been signed by *executive agreement*. Is this the reason the White House fought so hard to defeat the Bricker Amendment?

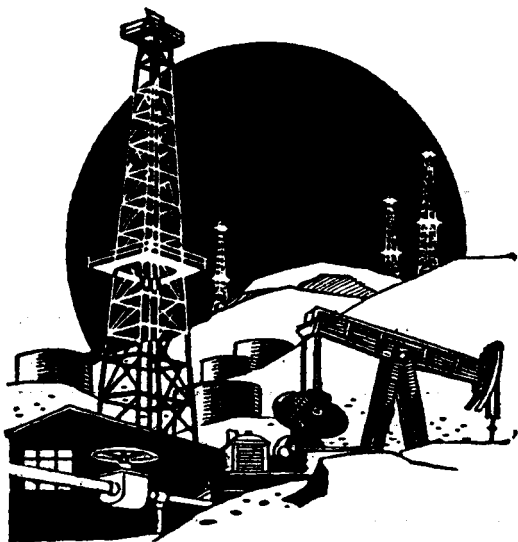
—The Los Angeles Evening Herald-Express, March 30, 1954

Oil for America

To preserve our free way of life through the constitutional government as founded by our great forefathers, it is important that American citizens assume more responsibility of governing themselves and rendering services now provided by the Federal Government. Through high Governmental expenditures the total government debt reached \$333 billion in the fiscal year 1958. Excessive government spending must result in higher taxes or deficits—both of which will eventually destroy our free economy. Each individual citizen must realize *that only people pay taxes*, even though taxes are levied on business. It is, therefore, up to the people to demand that government extravagance be stopped.

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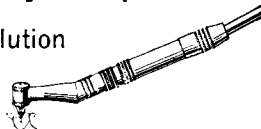
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